A MEMORIAL OF THE *Proceedings of the Late* MINISTERY AND Lower House of PARLIAMENT.

WITH

An Account of several secret Correspondences with Foreign Ministers of State, Letters and Messages, sent from *London* to *Paris* and *Utrecht*, and from *Utrecht* and *Paris* to *London*; Abstracts of Speeches, Addresses, Answers, *&c.* with Reflections upon each Head.

To which is added,

A short History of a Plot to dethrone Queen *Anne*, and what has been attempted to bring in the *Romish* Pretender, since the King ascended the Throne. At the end of the Memorial is a Black List of the Names of many of those Persons concern'd in one or both Conspiracies. Also Particulars cast up in it, of Men, Horses, Money, Provisions, Cloaths, Quarters, Arms, Ammunition, *&c.* promis'd to the Assistance of the Treason.

Writ by the Author of *An Inquiry into the Miscarriages of the Four last Years Reign.* The Copies are Counterfeit that have not this Coat of Arms on the Title-Page, *viz.* A Bend engrail'd between Six Cinque-foils, Crest a Griffin's Head out of a Mural Coronet.

Price 6 *d.*

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ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Loyal Subjects are desired to keep this Memorial *by them, and distribute forthwith Numbers of Copies abroad into every County, that others may, when ask'd Questions or in Dispute upon the present Circumstances of Affairs, prove what was doing to extirpate Religion, Liberty and Property out of the Realm. Price 6 d. or 32 s.* per *Hundred to those that sell, or give Copies away* Gratis. *The Author's former Book intitled* An Inquiry into the Miscarriages of the Four last Years Reign, *&c. is to be sold at the same Places where this* Memorial *is.*

I Intended to write no more of State-Matters, till I enter'd upon my *Folio*-Volume, as I promis'd: But on sight of new Scenes of Treason openly acted in the Face of Justice, in Defence of a *Romish* Pretender, I thought my self obliged immediately to publish this *Memorial*; in order to put a Stop to the swift Career of those, who would fain Ruin their Country, under the specious Colour of Zeal for the Church.

The Articles I treat of are true, and will strike upon the Senses of every Man of Spirit: They that Pleaded there was no Plot, will now find several levell'd against their Country: The desperate Attempts shall appear in lively Figures; Treason cannot always be mask'd. Those who boasted so much of Active Obedience to the Queen, the weakest Eye may here see them drest in the Habit of Rebels.

Upon this Account the Loyalists of *Great Britain*, against the Election of a Free Parliament, now want a Monitor to recite many Particulars, that hurry of Business, or a bad Memory may have struck out of their Thoughts, and to discover other Matters, which are yet a Secret to a great Number of Faithful Patriots.

Out of a Principle of Justice to my Soveraign and Country, whose Rights I ever asserted, I do my self the Honour to take upon me that Office, to rehearse many things of great Importance.

The Eye of *Europe* is fixt upon what is doing in the *British* Councils, that relates to the present Change of Publick Affairs, and the Choice of a New Parliament.

Upon the Movement of this Spring depends the Rise or Fall of other Kingdoms or States as well as our own: If that be well directed, Religion, Liberty and Trade will naturally fall into their Original Center, and once more flourish in great Beauty.

Tho' I don't pretend to Divination, yet I can tell what will and what will not happen, by the Engines that are set to work: If *British-French* Government (I can call the late Administration no other) take Place again, farewell to every thing that is not already given away to the Enemy.

If any Gentlemen that stand as Candidates for Knights and Burgesses to serve as Members in the next Parliament, are Protectors of that Interest, I write this Memorial to exclude them the House of Commons, or from any other Place of Trust, Civil or Military. There are just Reasons for it, all is at Stake.

Let others, if they please, sit still as they did before, and see themselves betray'd and sold; as for my part, I am resolv'd to speak and give notice of the Danger, tho' my Life is sacrific'd for it, as threaten'd by Ruffians, set on and encouraged by Enemies to our excellent Government.

I know some Men hate to see themselves set out in their own changeable Disguises, or painted in true Colours. The Character of *French* Privy Counsellors and Senators, is a Name they deny: I shall here prove the Fact upon them in the clearest View.

To set off the Actions of the last Four Years Reign, they cannot be better compar'd than to a Tragi-Comedy, where the Scenes are sometimes crowded with Natural Draughts of Passion, Murders, Rebellion and Outrages; at other times with odd sorts of Figures, setting forth light and empty Shadows to be laugh'd at, or hiss'd off the Stage.

I have no Aversion to the Persons of those that acted in late State-Plots; my Resentment is only against the Treason. Indeed some of the *British* Audience were merry, and clapt their Hands for Joy; they said, every Part brought in by that Ministery and Parliament was extraordinary fine. But pray, what Complexion were they of? either *Romish* Bigots, or Persons in a Fit of Frenzy; others, I am sure could not be patient under the ruinous Operation.

Treason was then presented with a bare Face, and the Plot laid upon the Whigs; they were call'd the Traytors at the Moment that the hir'd Tools held the Match, to blow up the very Foundation of the best constituted Government in the World; and to introduce Slavery, Oppression and Arbitrary Power, the real Essence of Misery.

Tho' the Principal Matters I here treat of, are substantial and serious, I am oblig'd sometimes to bring in little Trifles; the Circumstances of Things require it, otherwise this Work cannot be entirely compleat. For Instance, here comes in one of the most diverting Stories that was ever told; it will make many joyful; but those concern'd in acting the mad Farce, must blush and chide down their Fury at the very Rememb'rance of it.

The most famous Comedian in the *British* Theatre, ador'd by vast Numbers of the inferior Audience, and some few that sate in the chief Boxes, was honour'd with the glorious Title of *Defender of the Temple*, and *Protector of the State*.

By this beautiful Character, the Cheat was carry'd on, great Multitudes cry'd out like the Jews, *Hosanna in the highest*: Crowds follow'd the Idol, as if he had done greater Miracles than raise the Dead, make the Blind to see, the Dumb to speak, the Lame to run, and a hundred other strange Cures never before wrought in the Universe.

In these high Flights, the vain Worshippers fell down before this all-powerful Image; some made Presents of pure Gold, or other rich Gifts: Poor Women press'd hard to obtain his Benediction, or to have their Sons call'd by his venerable Name; Maids in the flower of Youth, hasten'd on the nuptial Day, that he might solemnize the Banns of Matrimony, before he came to be his Grace the Lord Archbishop. To perpetuate his tall Stature and comely Features, many fair Virgins and others, had drawn upon their Fans, Handkerchiefs, and in Pictures in their Houses, the vile Creature surrounded with Cherubins; to shew how they look'd upon him, as if he were an Immortal Being, not a meer Man, or a Compound of gross Matter.

Had I leisure to over-run the Ignorance and Superstition of those Days, After-Generations would take the whole Narrative to be the strange Work of doing Homage to Stocks, Stones, or evil Spirits.

At this Solemnity, the Processions alter'd according to Time or Place; one while they were perform'd on Foot, another on Horse-back in great Pomp: At other times, the Mayor and Aldermen of Cities and Corporation-Towns appear'd in their Formalities, the Sword and Mace carry'd before them: In several Counties there were Cavalcades and Courses of guilded Chariots, fill'd with Knaves, but oftner with Fools, or Men lull'd into profound Stupidity.

This Reverence paid to the silly Mortal, went triumphantly thro' great part of the Kingdom, amidst the harmonious Noise of Bells and all sorts of Vocal and Instrumental Musick. The Poems, Odes, or Stories we read in *Homer*, *Virgil*, *Ovid*, *Horace*, or other noted Authors, that speak much of Goddesses in the Heathen Temples, cannot produce so notable Examples of Obedience to a false Deity, as I have recorded was paid to this our *British Phaeton*, the darling Object of lascivious Females, or the ignorant Mob.

To introduce again this Popish Idolatry, abhorr'd by the Soveraign of Vertue and every true Member of our Establish'd Church, Agents to *French* Government are still at work, to compass that Design by Bribery; Ten, Fifteen, and Twenty Guineas are already offer'd for one single Vote: Go into the neighbouring Counties, and upon Enquiry you'll find out

Persons

Perſons of Worth that can affirm, They have been bid much greater Sums than I mention, only for a Voice to bring in Members to ſit in the next Parliament, ſuch as have acted contrary to the Honour and Intereſt of their Soveraign or Country.

This way of talking, I know, is diſagreeable to the Enemies of the State; however, I am ſure the Periods are truly apply'd for its Intereſt, and I hope will be of Uſe to convince many of their Errors, or at leaſt prevent their going on in the old Method of Practice.

I am ſorry to ſay, there are always two Sorts of Men in every Senate-Houſe; one Party worthy Members, the other the very reverſe. So it is and will be in great Societies or Aſſemblies, Traytors or Men of baſe Principles appear; private Deſigns are carry'd on, Plots laid to diſturb the Peace, or break in upon the Settlement. The Eye of Envy is always fix'd upon the riſing Heroe, that is plac'd in high Truſt or Power, be he never ſo Vertuous, Wiſe, or Good.

This is our Caſe at preſent: The Conduct of the King or his Miniſters is arraign'd by treaſonable Words, or call'd into queſtion by Half-penny Pamphlets and ſeditious Libels: The Perſons that ſet theſe Inſtruments to work, are as viſible as the Stars in their Orbs; they are the Men, who want to bring about Crimes, as hainous as thoſe commemorated on the Second and Fifth Days of *September* and *November*, remarkable Months in the Calendar, for extraordinary Draughts of Treachery, to root out Hereſy in theſe Iſles of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*.

Among the many curious Collections of Antiquity I have by me, I'll produce one or two Copies. The ancient *Egyptians* had a Law among them, That no Parties ſhould be made in their Privy-Council or Senate-Houſe: Dungeons or Chains was the Puniſhment inflicted on the Perſon that conſulted in private, to make a diſtinction of Voices prejudicial to the State.

In *Turkey*, at this Day, the Grand Vizier and other Prime Miniſters are frequently ſtrangled, only for Speaking or Writing againſt their Soveraign, or for calling into queſtion the Orders of the *Divan*, tho' they ſhould happen to croſs the Law of *Mahomet*.

One more Example; the *Venetians* have two Tombs with the following remarkable Epitaphs; one has theſe Words engrav'd upon the Stone, *In this Charnel-Houſe are laid up the broken Bones of one of the Leaders of the Senate, who voted in favour of the Enemy*. He was wrack'd to Pieces for delivering that Speech. On the other Sepulchre is this Motto, *Here lies in obſcure Silence, the fragrant Remains of that noble* Magnifico, *who never chang'd in Honour or Diſgrace; no adverſe Fortune alter'd his Vote; once and always he pleaded for Truth, or the Intereſt of the Republick*.

Theſe

These curious Instances I mention to inspire the Reader with a sense of true Loyalty, not to speak evil of Dignities that Rule in Equity, or call Tyrants God's Vicegerents; a Title no where recommended in Sacred Writ. I am sick of that false thread-bare Doctrine: They who want Usurpers to be their Soveraigns to prescribe Laws, are at liberty to embark for a neighbouring Country; there they'll be sure to find Tyranny and Misery, without the Pain of preaching up for them, and perhaps wooden Sandals to hang by their Sides.

Now I come to enter upon a stronger Argument than all this, nothing is more certain, than that most of the Schemes laid at *Versailles* and St. *Germains* were the Draughts our late Governours copy'd after. To fix this upon them, I have their own Acts, Votes, Addresses, Messages, Speeches, Orders or Answers sent backwards and forwards to and from Sr. *James*'s and *Westminster*, with other Manuscripts relating to secret Contrivances at foreign Courts.

The Eye that looks narrowly to the end of this Memorial, will behold three Councils joyn'd into one, and yet all distinct Bodies of Men, acting to appearance quite different Parts. The Mystery is, and is not a Riddle; to the blind and those that will not see, the Matter must still remain in darkness; but to others that can or are willing to understand, I am sure they'll say there was a Unity and Harmony, not to be separated, without destroying the whole Plan upon which all their Intrigues were founded.

This Explication I am forc'd to; Men neither of Honesty, Wit or Honour, were employ'd to administer Justice: The *British* Nation was sinking into an Abyss, and thrown (if I may use the Expression) into violent Convulsions; the Instrument that made the Incision was sharp: We saw our Liberties falling a Victim to their Humour; give me leave to make the Comparison; our Constitution was as a Man dying, Life was near upon retiring to its last Fort, the Heart. To describe all the Calamities that lay fixt upon the State, as so many rude Strokes in every Part of it, would be to present an Act little inferiour to the Practice of *Herostratus*, who burnt the Temple of *Diana*, to get his Name register'd in the Annals of Posterity; as indeed our late Politicians have by their Actions truly merited a famous Title, that will be recorded to the last Minute of Time.

Every Scene, if display'd in all its Circumstances must be too lively for the Spectators to bear, without a Sigh or a Tear, and exceed the celebrated Piece made by *Michael Angelo*, the cruel *Italian* Painter, who stabb'd a poor Man fasten'd to a Cross, that he might draw the Agonies of a crucify'd expiring Person, so exactly, as none may distinguish it from the true Life; as indeed he did, and so did our ill Managers: They made a perfect Draught, not to be distinguish'd from a real Scheme of a Country brought to Ruin, or in a fair way to it.

The

The allegorical Deſcriptions I place at the head of ſome of the following Articles are taken from Hiſtorians, ſome upon Report, ſome of my own Writing, and others Fictitious: I bring them in as a ſort of Preface, to beautify the Work, and entertain the Reader with Diverſity, becauſe dull matter of Fact, I know, without thoſe Embelliſhments runs on heavily; but when I come to ſpeak of State-Affairs, the Accounts are confirm'd to me, as well as poſſibly they can: I abhor Lies, they add no Character to the Merits of any Party, but rather ſerve to ſully a bright Cauſe.

In my former Treatiſe, call'd, *An Inquiry into the Miſcarriages of the four laſt Years Reign*, I charge ſixty five Articles upon the late Miniſtery and Parliament; and the enſuing Ones, being a continuation of that Work, I ſhall here number the firſt Article Sixty Six, and ſo on in their Courſe, in order to make them one entire Hiſtory.

Art. LXVI. I lately happen'd to make a Viſit, to a venerable Gentleman, that frequents the *French* Church in the City: He took much Pains to let me into the Secret of the Perſecution he had ſeen againſt Proteſtants in foreign Countries. After he had given me many Hints of the Tortures and Impriſonments they had endur'd under the grand Oppreſſour of *Europe*, he came to treat of Heads of that kind practis'd in *Great-Britain*.

Here he told me, King *William* III. of immortal Memory, and Queen *Anne* in the firſt eight Years of her Reign, gave to the *French* Proteſtants, as Bounty-Money, fifteen thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, out of the Fund rais'd for the Civil-Liſt; but the laſt four Years, thoſe poor Refugees had not receiv'd one Penny, or any Account given of that Caſh. The only Plea made uſe of to ſtop that yearly Payment, was, That one of their Preachers ſpoke in the Pulpit at the *Savoy*, diſreſpectfully of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty: Thoſe diſreſpectful Words were ſpoke before the Peace was ſign'd, or at leaſt publiſh'd to the World.

The Affair of M. *Dubourdieu*, another Preacher of the *French* Church, is alſo remarkable: He was ſummon'd to appear before the Biſhop of *London*, to anſwer a Charge of the like Nature brought againſt him, by order of Duke *d'Aumont*: They could prove no Expreſſions upon the ſaid M. *Dubourdieu*, but what were ſaid when *France* was at War with us.

Can any Examples be a ſurer Proof than theſe, that *French* Councils preſcrib'd Laws to *Great-Britain*? And our Miniſters of State, like their poor Penſioners, executed their arbitrary Statutes, or ſtrict Perſecutions with a profound Reverence and reſolv'd Obedience.

Art. LXVII. My Files are full of Papers of very odd Accounts of Secrets carry'd on between Perſons in High Station at *London* and at *Paris*, when the Allies knew nothing of the Matter, but thought *Great-Britain* ſtill to be in the Publick Intereſt.

tereſt. I have it from undeniable Hands, that in three Weeks no leſs than four Expreſſes or Meſſengers paſs'd to and from both Kingdoms, relating to private Treaties then on Foot. This Advice was brought to the *Hague*, Councils were call'd upon it by ſome of the foreign Miniſters.

At firſt, the Report was look'd upon by the Majority as Fictitious; but upon receiving the ſame confirm'd, a Member of the Council at *London*, was acquainted with it; he deny'd it, and ſaid it was only a Rumour ſpread abroad by the Queen's Enemies, to create needleſs Suſpicions among the Allies. This alſo paſs'd off for a while, with little notice; at laſt as all Plots are generally diſcover'd, by ſome Means or other, a *French* Owler was taken by a *Dutch* Dogger, who had Letters importing much more than the above-mention'd Counſellor was before charg'd with. Theſe Writings, or Original Manuſcripts, were ſign'd by a Perſon of great Note and Figure, and produc'd to him at his own Houſe, in the preſence of a Witneſs; I ſaw a Copy of it: Afterwards Secrets of this Importance were carry'd on more privately, or when found out, Bribery often conceal'd the Myſtery: There are too many ſuch dark Intrigues, I fear, that lie hid in Obſcurity and will never come to Light.

It is confirm'd by one of the Meſſengers employ'd, in the Errand, That twenty four private Letters at ſeveral times paſs'd from *London* to *Paris* and *Utrecht*, and from *Utrecht* and *Paris* to *London* upon ſecret Buſineſs: The Contents of them unknown, to other Perſons that had Buſineſs there; neither was any thing of the Matter declar'd to them, tho' they often deſir'd to be let into the Knowledge thereof, as far as thoſe Diſpatches concern'd the Publick Affairs then on foot: Thoſe that were employ'd at *Utrecht*, upon the moſt important Matters, I believe are not at all unſenſible of what I here mention, moſt of them no doubt, can witneſs for me in this particular, and much more than I recite or dare to ſpeak of. Tho' this Queſtion ſeems to be out of all manner of Diſpute, yet the Point will appear plainer in ſome of the following Articles.

Art. LXVIII. I could mention abundance of Diſpatches ſent to the Emperor, the *Dutch*, and other Potentates from Men of an undoubted Character in *Great-Britain*: But ſince I know thoſe Writings, with many more Heads added to them, will in a while, appear to the View of an Auguſt Aſſembly; I ſhall be ſilent in ſome nice Secrets, ſeveral I muſt take notice of.

To prove that I know of the Deſigns then carry'd on, there are Perſons now that come from behind the Curtain, and tell what they would not before ſpeak to any Friend, for the moſt precious Reward; the Love to Treachery was ſo dear to them: I'll begin with the Contents of a Letter which was ſent to *Holland*, before the breaking up of the Conference at *Gertruydenberg*. The worthy Author ſays, That the *French* Miniſters at that Conference affected many Delays, at which he

was not at all surpriz'd, when he understood the *British* Court countenanc'd their Interest: He brings in matter of Fact for it, and tells us, he saw by some Actions, the Steps taken against the common Cause, that he fear'd the safety of *Europe* would be sacrific'd to the Enemy; he concludes, that *England* it self would one Day share in the sad Lot.

This Letter was but a Prelude to what follow'd, and only propheſy'd Truth before it came to pass: It is easy by the gathering of a Storm in the Heavens to guess, that in a while that Tempest will disturb the Mariners on the Water, if not occasion a total Shipwrack

Art. LXIX. I am honour'd with many curious Pieces. In the Dispatches sent by a particular Minister from *France* to *Great-Britain*, there are these very Words, " Sir, the great Wisdom " of your Conduct is remarkable in many extraordinary Par- " ticulars: His Majesty expresses the Sense of it, and will in " some manner soon own the Obligation.

This Advice came in a short time after the Queen was prevail'd upon to tell the Allies, That notwithstanding the Removal of the Earl of *Sunderland*, she would make no farther Alteration in her Ministery. Nothing could be more for the Interest of our Enemy, than to have all the Allies lull'd into Security, till a Party was got strong enough at the *British* Court to gain the end propos'd, to carry on the secret Treaty now concluded.

Art. LXX. I can but take few Lines out of the Copies sent me, just to hint upon what was the purport of them. I find that before ever any Alteration was made at St. *James's*, a Courier arriv'd at *Paris* from *London*, with Dispatches importing in Substance, That the *English* General was to be turn'd out, a new set of Ministers chosen, and the Parliament dissolv'd.

This News was sent by private Hands to *Holland*, with other concurring Circumstances, that Measures were secretly taken between *France*, and her Friends in *Great-Britain*, about what was to be done at both Courts.

Upon that, the States-General interceded with the Queen, That she would not make any Alteration, at a time when the Enemy was driven to the last Extremity, and *Europe* just upon the Point to have an entire Conquest, or gain the End of what was aim'd at by the War.

Notwithstanding all these forceable Remonstrances, that Memorial of the States avail'd nothing, *France* was then the Favourite Object: The King spoke, and a *British* Ministery acceptable to all the Allies was remov'd; He gave the Word, and the Duke of *Marlborough* was discarded in Disgrace: That Monarch resented the Practices of the Parliament which reduc'd his Grandeur, and a new one was call'd according to his own Humour.

If

If these are false Narratives, I desire to be better inform'd, and to see the Truth of them contradicted: For none of my former Articles yet are answer'd either with Wit or Truth; only with Quibbles or Evasions not substantial enough to gain belief in a mean or weak Capacity.

Art. LXXI. There lyes recorded in one of the Universities of *Italy*, a Speech made by an Infidel to a Christian Prince: I took notice of a Line or two in it: He tells the King, " He " had trac'd thro' the Labyrinths of Rebellion practised in all " States, to betray the Secrets of the Soveraign; and it was " no where so rife, as in the Circles of those Dominions, " where the Godhead of the three Holy Persons was own'd as " the main Article of Faith: A severe Reflection upon our Times; nothing more satyrical could be said or deliver'd by any great Moralist.

This admirable Expression of the Infidel comes in well with the Black List at the end of the *Memorial*, in which are regis-ter'd, or cast up, Thirty Thousand Dukes, Lords, Gentlemen and inferior Commonalty, within the Borders of *Great-Britain*, all Rebels that intended to dethrone Queen *Anne*. This Black List, with several other surprizing Instances of Treachery, I find in *The Memoirs concerning the Affairs of* Scotland.

Here I'll give an Account of the Solemn Invitation made by those Her Majesty's Subjects, to bring about the Restauration: I think the Conspiracy cann't be forgot; it is within our Memory: I shall also bring the said Plot down to the present Times: The Work shall be new-modell'd to what it has been in any other Author: I have gather'd some other Particulars to it, besides my own Reflections that I make as I pass along. It will appear by the following Narrative, that the Plotters have been at work in *North* and *South-Britain* above Seven Years, and they have not yet run themselves out of Breath, or are tir'd. *France* will be found to have a great Share in this Intrigue, and to be at a vast Expence. Of the *Britons* several Persons concern'd sate in late Councils and Parliaments; One or Two of them are now at work in drawing up Impeachments against their Associates in the Crime, in both the former and latter Rebellions; which Impeachments will be poduc'd as soon as time serves, and laid before our highest Court of Judicature; if the said Rebels think they can be secur'd from the impending Storm of just Punishment, occasioned by their own violent Actions.

Art. LXXII. At *Grand Cairo*, there are Two Pieces of Painting, in one of the Palaces, that present a Company of young Scholars barbarously assassinating their Tutor. The Ring-leader is a Mufti's Son: This Picture is an Allusion to the Point in Hand. The *French* King, after he had lost several Battels and strong Towns, by the Strength and Bravery of the Confederate Troops, laid a Design to raise and carry on a Civil War in the *British* Dominions, and to dethrone the Queen.

This Scheme of his most Christian Majesty, was approv'd of by above Thirty Thousand *English-men* and *Scots*. One Col. *Hookes*, formerly a Clergy-man, was a main Agent in this Work: He arriv'd at *Edenburgh*, with Instructions from St. *Germains*, in *March* 1707; in less than six Days, he gain'd great Numbers of Gentlemen to joyn in his Interest: They caress'd him as an Ambassador; some call'd him *His Excellency*. The first Thing he produc'd was a Letter from the Pretender, and another from his most Christian Majesty; both those Manuscripts impower'd the said *Hookes* to treat about the Restauration.

After this, *Hookes* produc'd a long Paper, containing several Queries drawn up by M. *de Torcy*, relating to the Number of Men that could be rais'd in *Scotland*, the conveniency of subsisting Troops, with Meat, Cloaths and Quarters, and of carrying on the War, the Sums of Money, and Quantity of Arms, Ammunition, and other warlike Stores, necessary to be sent from *France*.

These and other Points being agreed upon, an Article was sign'd by a great many Noblemen and others, and lodg'd in the Hand of *Hookes*, to be by him transported to *France*.

Here I could make curious Notes upon this treasonable Combination of the Councils at *Versailles*, St. *Germains*, and those in *Scotland*; for at that time the Ministery in *South-Britain* was none of *France*'s or the Pretender's Friends; if they had, I'm sure the Nation would have been given up to the *Romans* long before this Day. To tell of all the Designs laid at that time and lately, to overturn our happy Settlement, would run me into very long Tracks, and swell my Sheets far beyond the just Compass; so that I must mention but very few Relations of *British French* Government.

Art. LXXIII. I begin this Article with an Inscription upon one of the Gates of *Agra*, in the Dominions of the *Great Mogul*; the Words are these, *Let no Enemy to the Emperor enter this City, one Rebel corrupts the whole Body Politick.* This Motto ought to be cut in Marble, and plac'd at the Entrance of every Prince's Palace. It so very naturally describes the Malignity that may attend a Kingdom, by an evil Counsellor at Court, or of Distinction elsewhere; and at the same time it is a most perfect Pattern to the Soveraign to rule his Actions by the Line of true Honour; not to disturb the Peace of any neighbouring Potentate, against the Laws of Nations, by raising Insurrections in his Territories.

Here comes in an odd Account, it will rouse the Reader. There were such Words express'd in his most Christian Majesty's Letter to the *Scots*, to incite them to Rebellion, that, the Writing had not been read over above three times in the Grand Assembly of the Queen's Enemies, her own Subjects, but the whole Treason infected a great Part of *Scotland*, and reach'd *England*. It was no Secret among the Asserters of Indefeasible Hereditary Right, or the Absolute Non-Resistence Men;

Men; every little Jacobite that was true to the Cause, knew of *Hookes*'s Plot, to bring in (as they call'd it) King *James* VIIIth of *Scotland*, and the IIId of *England*.

I remember this Conspiracy of the *French* King and the Jacobites was applauded as a curious Design to establish the *Romish* Doctrine, and to extinguish that of the Church of *England*: Several of these Plotters were lately employ'd in great Places of Honour, and had Commissions given them just before the Queen's Death, to raise Men, as will be prov'd by and by; and yet some still say, That late Councils were making no Attempt upon us, or that Traytors were banish'd the Court.

Art. LXXIV. Here is an uncommon Instance, as to the Plot in *Scotland*; I am assur'd, that the Gentlemen there disputed with great Heat, who should be the main Spring of bringing about the Restauration: One said, he had run the risk of his Life and Fortune, the King ought to trust him with his Secrets: Another valu'd himself for his Parts and Conduct; there were many of the Company who drew out fine Encomiums of their own Personal Merits.

The Occasion of this Schism was, the Pretender sent over Letters to the Duke of *Hamilton* and the E—— *M*——*l*, but before they receiv'd them, another Lord had been treated with, upon Ways and Means. The Earl of *Middleton* at St. *Germains* had several Expresses dispatch'd to him, of what striving there was among the Loyal Party, to gain the Favour of King *James* VIII. whom they waited for with the utmost Impatience.

These Men styl'd themselves by the Name of *Cavaliers*, and call'd the Whigs *Round-Heads*, at private Meetings, and sometimes in publick Conversation. That also begun to be the Cry at *London* in late Days; to betray the Queen was Loyalty, to defend the Church was Rebellion: This was the pass we were come to; every thing was set forth in false Lights, to cheat or draw the Ignorant into Snares. I wish I had no Occasion to present to the World such undeniable Acts in Print, or to name them in private.

Art. LXXV. In this Article there appears something new: The Courts of *Versailles* and St. *Germains* were all on Fire for want of Intelligence, to hear how the Plot went on; at last Advice came, that the greater Part of the *Scots*, and many in *England*, were entirely in the King's Interest. To confirm this good News, *Hookes* arriv'd at St. *Germains* in *May* 1707, with a Load of Packets from all Ranks of People, of their Fidelity to his Person, Crown and Dignity. What was all this, but the height of Treason against the Queen's Sacred Majesty and the Protestant Succession? And what was else the Intention of all the Practices of late, but to lay the same Scheme, and to send the same Accounts to *France*, that the Cavalier Party out-number'd the Whigs throughout the Kingdom?

If

If a miraculous Finger of Providence had not interpos'd, such a List might have been sent long before now to our Enemies; I am sure every Action at Court tended to it; that was the Design or Purport of all their Schemes: Witness the late Treaties of Peace and Commerce, with a Hundred other such base Practices, which if writ would glare in the Eye of the World with a brazen Aspect, or the maddest Piece of Folly.

Art. LXXVI. When Treasons are laid to bring in Usurpers, there is often one at the Head of the Conspiracy that spoils the Project: The Earl of *Middleton* and *Hookes* dispatch'd Letters to *Great-Britain*, to Captain *Stratton* and others, that the King their Master had press'd the Council of *France* to enable him to recover his Crown; and that the Money and Forces desir'd were granted: One of these Letters (as Fortune would have it) was carry'd to St. *James's*, upon which Orders were immediately issu'd forth to fit out the Fleet, and get ready the Troops. Soon after Notice also arriv'd of the Preparations made at *Dunkirk*, and the Pretender's Intention of coming to embark there. These Matters were disclos'd by some Persons intrusted with the Secrets of *France*.

The Assistances promis'd to the Pretender in *Scotland*, for supporting the Invasion, being very considerable, I'll leave that Account to be inserted in this *Memorial*, at the end of the Black List. In short, all Things then concurr'd according to these Engagements of the *Scots*, to render the Enterprize successful, if they could have been perform'd, as most of them might, had the Invader landed.

Here was the Misfortune at that time, at the *English* Court; I tremble to think of it; the Regular Troops there were few and undisciplin'd Men, and many of the Pretender's Friends in all Parts whispering forth their Loyalty to the Royal Family; all the Prospect in view of being sav'd, was, The States of *Holland*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, had timely Advice of these Preparations in *France*, from a Person belonging to the Earl of *Middleton*; which Intelligence would have been of mighty Service, had the Enemy landed in *Scotland*: For the States order'd a Body of their Troops to hold themselves in readiness to embark upon the first Command. However, upon these Orders being given out for an Embarkment, the Consternation began to be very great among the Allies, as not knowing what would be the Event of such an Invasion; or during the time of the Dispute, mistrusting that as soon as the *English* Battallions were gone from *Holland*, and arriv'd in *Scotland*, the *French* would undertake some great Enterprize in *Flanders*.

Art. LXXVII. This Article affords very extraordinary Matter: Just before the Pretender came to *Dunkirk*, the Cavaliers in *Great-Britain* made frequent Prayers for the safety of his Person, a prosperous Voyage, and for his Father's Crown to be set on his Head. In this Plight, the poor Round-Heads (if I

may

may use the Term of the Jacobite Party) seem'd to be quite dispirited: They look'd upon their Affairs as desperate; the Publick Credit sunk, every one at *London* run to the Bank to fetch out his Money; nothing but Clouds of Despair appear'd in the Faces of those that wish'd well to the Queen, the Establish'd Church and the Country.

In the midst of these high Disorders, Expresses arriv'd notifying, That the *French* Fleet was under Sail: This Advice still encreas'd the Joy of one Party, and the Sorrow of the other; but the Scene soon chang'd, a Messenger arriv'd from Sir *George Bing*, who reported that that Admiral was come up with the Enemy, and in close pursuit of them: The next Day, another Courier came to St. *James*'s, with the welcome News, that the *Salisbury* Man of War was taken with several Prisoners, and the rest of the Ships that guarded the Pretender were making the best of their Way back to *France*.

Now none so joyful as her Majesty, with the whole Court and Kingdom, that were in the Queen's Interest; on the other side the adverse Party being as it were Planet-struck, look'd like Men possess'd with evil Spirits, pale and ghastly; the trembling Fit of an Ague, could scarce make so great an alteration in Men, as was then seen in the Aspect of many that were concern'd in the Treason, or wish'd well to the Success of it.

I am oblig'd here to make a short stop; it is one Remark, none of the Prisoners taken in the *Salisbury* Man of War were brought to Justice; several of them return'd to *France*, to lay new Schemes on a better foundation if Opportunity presented; which to me appears very strange; I could make just Hints upon that Head. But to return, thus we saw six Years ago ourselves and the whole Realm remarkably deliver'd, only by a cross Wind of two or three Days that detain'd the *French* Fleet from sailing to *Scotland*, which gave time to Sir *George Bing* to fit out and come to Sea. And thus again the Power of an Infinite Being has lately rescued us from the Fury of Foreign and Domestick Enemies, whose tender Mercies are Cruelty: The latter are the High-Church Romish Party, whose Persecutions I look upon, (if they bring in their Prince to Head them) to be more violent than the *Spanish* Inquisition: Their Inveteracy against the King's Favourites is so great, that could they do it, our Lives and Estates must fall the first Victim, or our Persons be inslav'd or imprison'd.

I have now done with the Memoirs of *Scotland*, and my Remarks upon them, and shall enter upon Schemes, to bring Matters down still closer to the present Times; here it will be visible to every Eye, that I have not err'd in my Notions all along. That there was a Design laid by both Parties, to keep out the Royal Family that now Reigns from the Throne, and to fix it upon the Head of a declar'd Papist, who has no more regard to the safety of our Establish'd Church, than I have for the Success of a Plot against my own Person. Other Thoughts

than

than this are an Abuſe to Reaſon, or the Opinion of a poor Blind Non-Juror.

Art. LXXVIII. I have ſeen a pretty Device that repreſents a Virgin Weeping over the dead Corps of her murder'd Parent; ſhe reaches out her Hand with a Sword in it, to kill the Miſcreant. The Sight of this Piece gave me many fine Thoughts; it brought to my View *Europe* lying in Confuſion, wounded by evil Counſellors; its Peace broken, its Beauty wither'd, all in Noiſe and reſtleſs Jarrs. This was the real Scene of our Affairs at Home and Abroad, whatever ſome Men may count of it.

Great-Britain would have dy'd in Civil-War, had not the Soveraign of Nature prevented it. I could produce many uſeful Topicks upon the Deliverance, and ſhew how we have eſcap'd a Danger as great, as an Eagle from the Claws of a Lion, or an Infant thrown ſafe upon the Shore in its Cradle, out of the midſt of a River diſturb'd by a Tempeſt: But I am interrupted by a Letter of an old Date ſent from *France* to *London*, it was writ in *May* 1712, and is upon extraordinary Buſineſs: If I miſtake not, the Contents of the Epiſtle run thus, "Sir, "you know it is the Prerogative of Soveraigns to make Peace, "and it is in your Power to compleat the Work according to "your laſt ſent to me; My Maſter, for the Reaſon therein con- "tain'd, has order'd me to tack to my Letter the following "Paper. This Paper, as I am told, runs in the ſame Terms, or much like it, as I have here ſet down, *viz.* "That his moſt "Chriſtian Majeſty is willing to acknowledge the *Hanover*-Suc- "ceſſion, and to remove the Perſon of King *James* III. into a "Neighbouring Province. His Catholick Majeſty has conſent- "ed to renounce the Crown of *France*, and that Monarchy "ſhall be intail'd upon the preſent Dauphin and his Sons, then "on the Duke of *Berry* and his Sons. The laſt Article ſhall "be Regiſter'd in *France* and *Spain*; a Treaty of Commerce "between *Great-Britain* and *France* ſhall be enter'd upon; but "that may be done after the Peace is Sign'd; St. *Chriſtopher* "ſhall be given up to *England*, the Trade to the *Mediterranean* "will be ſecur'd, as ſhall that to *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies*, as "it was by King *Charles* II. of *Spain*.

Theſe, to the beſt of my Remembrance, are the chief Contents of the Manuſcript. I hear the Meſſage was immediately anſwer'd, and ſome other Additions requir'd to be made. The Particulars were handed about, before the 6th of *June* 1712, the Day the Queen went to the Parliament-Houſe. I need not rehearſe the Particulars of the Speech then made to the Parliament; they are very well known to all.

I happen'd that Afternoon, to be in the Court of Requeſts, where I obſerv'd that the Diſcourſes of the Members were various upon the Topicks: Some highly approv'd of the Draught, and ſaid it ought to be Writ in Letters of Gold; others were for having it engrav'd upon Plates of Braſs: One of the leading

ing Knights told his Friend, it was to him like the peculiar Charms of Musick, to allay the Rage of Savage Beasts, to calm the troubled Mind, or set the Soul of the Weary at Rest These kind of Raptures I discover'd in the Faces of near two Thirds of the House of Commons, and a vast Crowd of other Gentlemen.

The view of this surpriz'd me, I read the Manuscript over (as I thought) with the gravity of a Philosopher, and the sagacity of a Senator, but could not find one Paragraph in it to raise my Joy. I saw the Harangue was artfully drawn up with fine Words or Pretences to please some Admirers, that can't search into the depth of Things, or make a narrow Scrutiny; they take all upon Credit, if the outside of the Matter looks fair, they never enquire whether it is not rotten within. A nice Man knows the Face is deceitful; Paint gives glances of Beauty, at the Moment when the Body is foul or stain'd with Plague-Spots. Search into our Peace; the Word indeed is delightful, but the Fruit of it affords little more than the Nature of Nettles that sting the Finger upon the first Touch, or when gathered are worth nothing, but to be cast into the Fire and burnt.

Art. LXXIX. Sure no Country was ever more abus'd than *Great-Britain*, nor any People in the World more infatuated than her Natives. To tell of the subtil Game *France* was playing with us, was to be scoff'd at; but to say that they would give us honourable Terms to inrich us with Treasure, was to be accounted a wise Politician, fit for a Privy-Council or a Senate-House.

I formerly receiv'd some Papers sent out of *Holland*, that told what was then doing in *Great-Britain*; they are dated the the 11th of *December*, *Old Style* 1710. One of the Copies spoke, That by the Change in *England*, the States of *Holland* and the Emperor had a melancholy View set before them; tho' the Queen in her Speech to the Parliament the 27th of *November*, fourteen Days before us'd the following Expressions, "That "the carrying on the War in all Parts, but particularly in "*Spain*, with the utmost Vigour, is the likeliest Means, with "the blessing of God, to procure a safe and honourable Peace, "for Her and the Allies, whose Support and Interest she had "truly at Heart. Her Majesty also declar'd, that she would "employ none, but such as were hearty for the Protestant Succession, the Interest of which Family none could be more "truly concern'd for than herself.

The Author concludes in his Letter, That he believ'd her Majesty to be sincere in her Expressions; but that some at Court had other Intentions. Another of this Gentleman's Letters i dated *December* 26, *O. S.* 1711. The Notes he makes on the Queen's Speech deliver'd to the Parliament the 13th of that Month, are curious, and give great Light into the Matter. He exactly shews what was aim'd at, with the Event that fol-

low'd; befor ehis Remarks, there were several Paragraphs taken out of the said Speech it self, and those Words were these:

" My Lords and Gentlemen, I have call'd you together, as " soon as the Publick Affairs will permit, and am glad that I " can tell you, That notwithstanding the Arts of those who " delight in War, both Place and Time are appointed for o- " pening the Treaty of a General Peace. Our Allies, especi- " ally the States General, whose Intereſt I look upon as inse- " parable from my own, have by their ready Concurrence ex- " preſs'd their entire Confidence in me.

" I shall endeavour that after a War, which has cost so much " Blood and Treasure, you may find your Intereſt in Trade " and Commerce, improv'd and inlarg'd by a Peace, with all " other Advantages.

" The Princes and States who have been engag'd with us in " this War, being by Treaties intitled to have their several In- " tereſts secur'd at a Peace, I will not only do my utmost to " procure every one of them all reasonable Satisfaction; but " I shall also unite with them in the strictest Engagements, " for continuing the Alliance, in order to render the General " Peace secure and lasting; such a Peace will give new Life " to our Foreign Trade, and I shall do my utmost to procure " that happy Opportunity, to encourage our Home Manufacto- " ry, which will tend to the easing of my Subjects in that " excessive Charge they now lye under, in maintaining the " Poor.

I will leave the Reader to make his own Reflections upon this whole Matter. Here I see the late Queen of Glorious Memory delivering her own just Sentiments what she design'd to be perform'd and entirely perfected: But I will not warrant for the Fidelity of her Council; I fear one or two of them were not found at bottom, and knew that they themselves made many Resolves, with no intent at all to see them perform'd, any further than what chim'd in with their own Avaricious Humour. I must not speak what I think or know; the Truth will bear too bold Strokes, and seem to enquire too nicely into the Secret Cabinet of Princes.

Had not some Men then in Power in *Great-Britain* made fair Promises in Print and in Publick Conversation, or at the Grand Assembly; many of their Schemes had been dash'd at once: One said, when his Sincerity was suspected, *That a Separate Peace, would be Knavish, Foolish, and Villainous.* Without that, private Treaties with the Enemy must have dropt at once, and could never have been carry'd on with Success, or the Secresy as they were. These Devices are like the Decoy us'd in catching Wild Ducks, a tame one is first set down, to draw them into the Snare.

To speak that the Allies were to be deserted, was counted False, Factious, Treasonable and Rebellious.

Art.

Art. LXXX. In Tragedy, the Beauty of the Play is to set off Heroes expiring in Conquest, or pursuit of Victory. *Phocion*, when the *Athenians* urg'd him to fall upon the Enemy, refus'd it; his Answer was, *We understand one another very well.* I turn this upon late Parliaments, whose Votes, Addresses, and Thanks to the Court, have obtain'd all our adverse Fortune. *Europe* grieves under the Oppression; the House of Lords being jealous in some Points of State, or to prevent an ill Design, on the 11th of *December* 1711, presented themselves to the Queen, to know her Majesty's Sentiments, in relation to the Recovery of *Spain* and the *West-Indies:* She told them, "She should be "very sorry any one should think, that she would not do her "utmost Endeavours, to recover from the Enemy *Spain* and "the *West-Indies.*

This I record to acquit innocent Majesty, and lay the Guilt at the Door where it ought to be set, and where I see it writ over in too plain Letters; a Child may read them: Then it was no Fault or Mistake to say one thing and do another. Did not the chief Leaders in the Council-Chamber and Senate-House, at that time understand those important Places were to remain to King *Philip*, against the true Intent and Meaning of King *William*, Queen *Anne*, and the Allies, or the Thoughts of any *British* Patriot? To say they did not, would be a sort of Satyr upon them; a Point I hate to inflict on Innocency, or where there is little Guilt.

I have seen Men of Subtilty shuffle off false Coin upon dark-sighted Women or Children; but never read in History, that a Set of Ministers of State, made up only of Persons whose highest Merit consists in Pride, and making Speeches, ever palm'd such Counterfeits upon any Kingdom or Country, as has been lately done upon *Great-Britain*, without being detected before the Plot took effect: Here the Scheme had its happy Success, and went off current with Applause. The Projectors, to be sure, often smil'd to see how they were rever'd for doing nothing at all that was worthy of Praise or Reward.

Art. LXXXI. I have taken some just Heads out of a written Paper compos'd by an *Italian* Lady; *Vertue* (says she) *is an Ornament that out-shines all other Perfections; it dispels Immodesty, Affectation of Honour, Riches, or the subtil Device of Deceit or Envy.* I speak of this excellent Passage in memory of an Act of Council in *June* 1711. A certain noble Peer at the Board, whom I value, distinguish'd his Zeal for his Country, when he saw too little Respect paid to the *Dutch*, the *Prussians*, and the Elector of *Hanover*, and too much Regard had to the Interest of a certain *Romish* Prince, now made King. Immediately after this strong Debate, I read a Paragraph, which I believe may relate to the Dispute, the Words are I think as follows:

"The Difference between the Barrier demanded for the "Duke of *Savoy* in 1709, and the Offers now made by *France*,

" is very inconſiderable; but that Prince having ſignally di-
" ſtinguiſh'd himſelf in the Service of the Common Cauſe,
" Endeavours are us'd to procure for him ſtill further Ad-
" vantages.

This Promiſe was faithfully maintain'd; for tho' the other Allies have loſt, that Prince has gain'd a Royal Crown by the War. To make theſe Notes, is no agreeable Task to me; I mention them to point at thoſe Men, whoſe Talent of doing Good was beyond their own Territories, to the *Romans*, not to Proteſtant Princes or States.

Art. LXXXII. One thing I cannot paſs over in Silence, it is a pretty Paſſage for the Memory: The ingenious *Examiner*, N°. 50. Vol. I. exerts his Wit, his Paſſions are rais'd out of the common Way; he is in the higheſt Order of Thoughts; for that learned Author tells the Reader, There is a beautiful Proſpect lies before him; and what is this curious Object but the late Miniſtery and Parliament; which to ſpeak of One by One, he ſays, would be a Volume not a Sheet: He brings in as the chief Heroe of thoſe two Honourable Aſſemblies, the Lord *Bolenbroke*, as the Pattern of their Vertues, Wit, Learning, Modeſty, Chaſtity, Contempt of Honour, Riches, and the love of Liberty: " Methinks I behold (ſays the *Examiner*) " the younger *Cato* in Mr. *St. J n*, all that Love for
" his Country, that Contempt of Danger, and greatneſs of
" Soul; of whom it is ſaid, It was not for Honour or Ri-
" ches, nor raſhly or by chance, that he engag'd himſelf in
" the Affairs of State; but he undertook the Service of the
" Publick, as the proper Buſineſs of an honeſt Man; and there-
" fore he thought himſelf oblig'd to be as diligent for the
" Good of That, as a Bee for the Preſervation of her Hive.

As this is an extraordinary Strain of the Dean, to eternalize the fragrant Perfumes of that Honourable Gentleman, the Miniſtery, and the Houſe of Commons, to the lateſt Date of Time; I muſt bring in an Addreſs preſented to the Queen, of the Advantages and Securities which occurr to *Great-Britain*, and her Allies, by the Terms propoſed for a Peace.

This Addreſs was anſwer'd from the Council, in the Queen's Name, the 21ſt of *June* 1712; where it is expreſs'd, " That
" ſuch ſeaſonable Addreſſes have been receiv'd, that there
" remains little more to ſay; they gave Strength to ſtruggle
" with any Difficulties, which may yet be rais'd by thoſe
" who envy the Peace, and obviate the Deſign of it, to ſow
" Sedition.

By the reading of this Paragraph, I then found my ſelf ſo unfortunate as to live to ſee Men that had obſtructed the Ruin of their Country, treated by Councils and Parliaments, as Enemies to their Soveraign and to Liberty. However, I am now ſo happy, that I have alſo liv'd to ſee injur'd Innocency acquitted of thoſe vile Charges, and the Judges who paſs'd that Sentence, brought in guilty of the ſame Crimes they loaded others with.

Art.

Art. LXXXIII. In an old Draught writ in the Time of *Josephus*, there is mention made of two Pillars of Stone, standing in the City of *Jerusalem*; one very beautiful, with curious Inscriptions of the Mosaical Law engraven round it: The other Pillar deform'd, the Figures of which present the offering up of strange Sacrifices, with this Motto underneath, *My Name is the Reverse of Honour.*

These two Monuments give me glorious Idea's; they set forth to me Multitudes of Actions. In the first, I fancy, I see all the Train of Men now in Power; in the other, I behold a Messenger going from St. *James*'s to *Westminster*, on the 17th of *January* 1711, with a written Paper to the General Assembly then sitting: It imports, "That the Plenipotentiaries "were arriv'd at *Utrecht*, and had begun in pursuance of their "Instructions, to concert the most proper Way of procuring "a just Satisfaction to all in Alliance with *Great-Britain*, ac- "cording to their several Treaties, and particularly with re- "lation to *Spain* and the *West-Indies*: The World will now "see how groundless those Reports are, which have been "spread abroad by Men of evil Intentions, to serve the worst "Designs, as if a separate Peace had been treated, for which "there has not been the least Colour given: All the Prepara- "tions are hastening for an early Campagne.

This and abundance more the Messenger brought in the Manuscript: Her Majesty was at that time ill of the Gout, and not in a Condition to go to the Parliament-House; you see both the Promises and Reflections in it. As to what is genuine, I refer to Enemies or Friends, to judge or tell how the Engagements are observ'd: I know by our Treaties and the present State of Things how it is.

Art. LXXXIV. Without consulting other Authors, I'll bring in some of my own Works to begin this Article. "I have "some Essays by me, that enquire into the little Miracles of "Life: They describe the Cunning of Foxes in their Night- "Robberies, the Subtilty of Serpents in pursuit of Revenge, "the Policy of Lions in chace of Prey, the Swiftness of Ea- "gles after their Game, the Art of Spiders in spinning Webs, "the Industry of Ants in laying up Winter-Stores, with ma- "ny more such like Draughts of Animals that learn diffe- "rent Sciences in the School of Nature, and are great Profi- "cients there.

In this short Abstract of Irrational Creatures are represented the Actions of some Rational Beings, in striving for their own Gain and Advantage or worse Ends, to circumvent and undermine whole Kingdoms and States. About the beginning of *April* 1713, two or three Persons of Honour, at a private Meeting, drew up several Schemes, to be deliver'd in at the Bar of a Great Court; whether their very Words were inserted in the Manuscript, I know not; these Expressions I afterwards read, as spoke from the Tribunal.

"What

" What is done for securing of the Protestant Succession, " and the perfect Friendship there is between *Great-Britain* and " the House of *Hanover*, may convince such who wish well to " both, and desire the Peace and Safety of their Country, " how vain all Attempts are to divide us; and those who " would make it a Merit by separating our Interest, will ne- " ver attain their Ends.

" The many Advantages obtain'd for the Subject, have oc- " casion'd much Opposition, and long delay to this Peace.

" Let not groundless Jealousies contriv'd by a Faction, and " fomented by Party-Rage, effect that which our Foreign Ene- " mies could not.

I shall make no Reflections here; he that is not capable of searching into the Depth of this Secret, I know, cannot understand the Conclusions I could gather from the Words: They are no Disguise to me at all; I see Majesty impos'd upon, and great Glory obtain'd for the reverse of Vertue: It is no little Concern to a wise Man to find true Patriots presented to the World, as vile Miscreants, Enemies to the State, Enemies to Peace, and Enemies to their own Preservation. What was the Reason of this? They attempted to blow up the crafty Designs of *France*.

Art. LXXXV. 'Tis pity, after the Thoughts have been employ'd in suitable Objects, to run immediately upon trifling Matters. I'll go on in my Allegories; There are to be seen in *Rome* at this Day, Processions made in Memory of Saints, canoniz'd only for Acts of Cruelty upon crown'd Heads, that obstructed the growth of Popery.

Were I the Soveraign Pontiff of the Apostolical See, many *British* Relicks that now lye in Obscurity unregarded, should be laid up in St. *Peter*'s Church, as extraordinary Rarities; such as the Treaties lately made between *Great-Britain*, *France* and *Spain*, upon Peace and Commerce, the Schism-Act, the Votes for burning the Bishop of St. *Asaph*'s Preface, the Order to desert the Allies, the three outragious Letters sent to *Hanover*, with a hundred other Written and Printed Papers of great Antiquity; particularly the Copy of an Address in which are the following Words, " That Mr. *Harley*'s (now Earl of *Oxford*) " Loyalty to her Majesty, and Zeal for her Service, had " drawn upon him the Hatred of all the Abetters of Popery " and Faction.

That Address I look upon as one of the best Machines to introduce the Restauration; it sets Tokens upon the Foreheads of Men to deceive the unthinking Multitude. The Mob thought that all the Low-Church and Dissenters were for *French* Government, and the High Tories and Non-Jurors the only Enemies the Pretender had to exclude him the Crown. Here comes in the principal Piece of all.

When the Whigs were for carrying the Effigies of the Pope and Pretender in Triumph to the Flames, to shew how falsly they

they were charg'd by the above-mention'd Addreſs, and in other Speeches, as Enemies to the Queen and State; an Order came from the Council, or the Secretary's Office, to take the Image of Popery into the Protection of the Government, that no harm might happen to the Enemy of Hereſy, or Fire ſindge the Hem of thoſe painted Garments.

Art. LXXXVI. This Article ſhall ſhut up all I have to ſay of Speeches and Addreſſes. On the 16th of *July* 1713, the Parliament was told, "That they had furniſh'd Supplies "for carrying on the War, and given Strength for the ob- "taining a Peace.

"That they had thus ſhewn themſelves the true Repreſen- "tatives, by the juſt Regard they had to the Good of their "Country: That theſe Proceedings would preſerve the Me- "mory of that Parliament to Poſterity.

The ſaid Parliament was alſo deſir'd, "To make the Sub- "ject truly ſenſible what they gain'd by the Peace, and diſſi- "pate thoſe groundleſs Jealouſies, which had been ſo induſtri- "ouſly fomented to oppoſe it.

The Speech made to the Parliament the 2d of *March* 1713-14, is likewiſe very particular: It expreſſes much Satisfaction, "In "being able at the cloſing of that Aſſembly to tell them, That "the Ratifications of the Treaties of Peace and Commerce "with *Spain* were exchang'd; by which the Subject would "have greater Opportunities than ever, to improve and ex- "tend their Trade; that many Advantages formerly enjoy'd "by Connivences, and procur'd by ſuch Methods as made "a diſtinction between one *Britiſh* Merchant and another, "were now ſettled by Treaty, and an equal Rule eſta- "bliſh'd.

The Soveraign thought all this to be genuine, That the Trade to *Spain* was fixt upon its right Baſis, and that the Nation would immediately flouriſh upon it. I only beg leave here to ask one Queſtion, Whether the Council or Parliament, at the writing or hearing of this Speech, did not know, as well as I now remember my own Name, That there was nothing in all this intended to promote our Trade in *France*, *Spain*, the *Weſt-Indies*, or any other Part of *Europe*; no, nor even at Home? Are not all our Manufactories ſunk, and diſcourag'd? Is there any ſingle Paragraph in the whole Treatiſe that ſpeaks in Favour of them? Was there ever one Act of Parliament paſs'd in their time, that tended to the Conſumption of our Natural Product Abroad, or to bring home Treaſure from Foreign Countries? He that can anſwer or confute all this, muſt be look'd upon as an extraordinary Stateſman, or one out of the common Way of Practice, in Navigation or Commerce.

I have in my Cloſet a ſmall Picture, with many curious Figures in it, ſome of them are ſet forth, as erecting a ſtately Structure; underneath are ten other Figures, having Masks on their Faces, and dark Lanthorns in their Hands; theſe cut away the Rock upon which the Fabrick ſtands. This

This Piece, I think, is a lively Emblem of the former and latter Miniſtery; the firſt built us up in Proſperity, and gain'd glorious Succeſſes; the other laid us on the ſame Level with, or lower than our poor vanquiſh'd Enemies, that were even worn out by the Oppreſſion of their Prince, and the Loſſes ſuſtain'd in War; fatal Miſcarriages indeed, not to be recall'd, or at leaſt forgot. Here I leave for a while the Secrets acted in private and publick Councils, and begin upon another Article of a different Nature or more noted.

Art. LXXXVII. I have heard of a Piece of Fret-work in Plaiſter of *Paris*, upon the Cieling of a Nobleman's Houſe, that repreſents Crowds of People rais'd in Tumults or Rebellion to ſeize on the Perſon of their Soveraign. Among this Rabble ſtood in Diſguiſe one or two diſcarded Officers of the Army to encourage the Treaſon: By them were three Monks, holding out Pardons or Indulgences, with this Inſcription writ upon them, *Go on, proſper; it is our Cauſe you defend, the King's Declaration you are enrag'd at, is directed againſt the moſt Holy See, of* Rome.

Whether this Device of the Plaiſterer is real or feign'd, it is of no Signification to me; 'tis an Alluſion to what I know to be true. Without theſe Similies, almoſt every Article would run on heavy upon the Thoughts, or bring Trouble to the Mind: For tho' as I ſet Matters off, they appear ſomewhat entertaining; yet there are many ſolemn Subjects, and there is often to be ſeen in them, Inſolence, Violence, or Murders, acted in the Day-light upon the Innocent, or thoſe that obſtruct Inſurrections or Rebellions. I have abundance of theſe noted Inſtances, I could tell of one or two in moſt Towns or little Villages throughout the whole Kingdom; but I am oblig'd to confine my ſelf only to few in general, and the above-mention'd Deſcription upon the Cieling, is very natural to thoſe memorable Mutinies, rais'd by the Party of late Years, for what Deſign but to deſtroy us I know not. Now the ſad Act enters, when one of the worſt of Criminals was brought to the Bar to be try'd, for throwing the whole Kingdom and *Europe* into the utmoſt Confuſion, under pretence, that the *Eſtabliſh'd Doctrine* was ſtruck at by an Enemy, at a time (when 'tis notorious) it was ſecure under the beſt of Princes and Miniſtery:

This grand Impoſtor, to ſtrengthen his flagrant Deſigns, thought it the quickeſt Way to let Agents throw Money about the Streets, in order to Liſt or Summons together the unruly and wilful Mob. This Strategem and the falſe Colour of being perſecuted for the Church, anſwer'd the Intention very well: For the Rabble appear'd in vaſt Multitudes, and at the Word, with one Conſent, firſt attended the Priſoner, from *Weſtminſter* to his Lodgings in the *Temple*; and then in the Name of the ſaid Criminal and for the Church, againſt the Statutes of Turks or Heathens, they went and demoliſh'd Places dedicated to

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the Sacred Trinity, broke into Gentlemens and Tradesmen's Houses, robb'd them, and insulted their Persons: Others they assaulted in the High-way, demanding and forcing Money from them, with many other such outragious Acts, too terrible to hint upon.

These Tumults continu'd and encreas'd every where, even after the Day the Wretch was convicted by both Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament; by breaking Windows, rifling Shops, and often wounding and murdering poor Innocent Persons, only for entreating them to desist from such riotous and cruel Actions or Uproars, which, I thought, were as terrible to hear, as the Noise of Furies let out of the Infernal Regions. If it happen'd that any of these black Reprobates were seiz'd, prosecuted, or brought in guilty of Riots, Robberies, or Murders; to be sure Reprieves or Pardons immediately came from Court. I have seen those condemn'd for the Facts, as soon as set at Liberty, enter with more Violence upon the same Attacks.

At Elections for Members of Parliament, this flagitious Tribe were then reputed as great Proficients in the Art of beating off the Whigs from coming into the Field to give their Votes; nay, they were counted to be of singular Service to the State, I know they were to that Administration: For no Freeholder could be treated with more Respect, or with better Wine or Provisions than they frequently were, for executing all Commands by Club-Law.

I profess, that should I see his Sacred Majesty or the present Ministery countenance these sorts of Actions, committed upon the Persons of Jacobites, Non-Jurors, *Roman*-Catholicks, or even upon *Turks* or *Jews*; I would forthwith renounce their Cause or Interest. For I know that Constitution can never be founded upon Truth or Equity, which calls in to its Assistance, the ungovernable Mob, or Winks at, or Pardons their Riots. Something more tending to this, in the next Article, yet of a fouler Dye.

Art. LXXXVIII. Loyalty and the love of Liberty, which in all Ages have been esteem'd and valu'd, are now since the King's Arrival laugh'd at by false Wit, and hooted out of Cities and Churches: I have late Examples for it fresh in our Memory, one is the Treason, Riot and Murder committed at *Bristol* upon the Coronation-Day; the other is that of the Butchers and Mechanicks set on to assault the Minister, for Preaching in Defence of the Revolution, and the Succession in the Protestant Line, in the Church of St. *Mary White-chappel*, *London*, on *Sunday* the 4th of *October* 1714.

These renowned Acts of Popish Zealots, require so long and particular an Account to be given of them, and call for so many nice Reflections, that I can only refer the Reader to the Tryal and Sermon, which give the Relation of those infamous Scenes: There appears the vilest Sedition upon the

very Day our Soveraign was anointed King of *Great-Britain*. The Matter was press'd on with Violence, to turn the Constitution of the State into the same Disorder it was brought to, at the end of the late Reign; or to get Power by Custom, for the Rabble to give their own Laws or Rules to Princes.

To fix this Statute home, that it may immediately take effect all over the Kingdom as well as at *Bristol*, the Plot was laid upon the same Plan, and to be executed at the same time; For at *Norwich*, *Worcester*, *Colchester*, *Chichester*, *Bridgewater*, *Reading*, *Chippenham*, *Abergavenny*, *Bromichan*, *Taunton*, and a great many other Cities and Towns, such Words were spoke and Acts committed, on the Coronation-Day, against the Soveraign or his best Subjects, as I dare not mention; they are fill'd with so treasonable Expressions and vile Outrages. Letters from several Counties confirm all I have said upon this Head: I mention it, to beat the Party out of Countenance, or to let the World know something of their Intention.

Art. LXXXIX. At the first entrance of this Article, I'll set a very odd Draught; the Hints are out of the common Way of Thinking; yet the Thoughts or Scheme will serve to reflect on what I afterwards take notice of.

Virtuoso's say, that by the help of a Microscope you may see Animals in Humane Shape, no bigger than a Pin's Head, walking on the Bark of Trees, hunted by other Creatures of a much smaller Size; and that Thousands of Species subsist on a green Leaf: They affirm it is easy for them, to pick out of an Acorn Woods and Forests, by its Encrease or Product, and give the History of several Creatures creeping on the single Thread of a Spider.

Enquirers into Natural Secrets may gather much from hence, or write a fine Treatise upon them. I'll borrow no more from this curious Essay of the Ingenious, than just to turn the Obscurities in it to the strange Workings of late Councils. Among them are to be seen Rarities laid up in their private Repositories, contriv'd by little Arts still more new and surprizing; one is the Copies of Letters sent from St. *James*'s to the *Catalans*: The Original Manuscripts, with other such Presents that came from *London*, were laid upon the Altar, and on the Table at the Councils of War, in the City of *Barcelona*, during the late Siege: The Regency, and the Priests there, call'd to God to judge between them and the *English* Ministers of State, who had deserted their Cause, and dealt so treacherously by them.

To make further Remarks upon the ill Treatment of the innocent *Catalans*, cannot but be a very sad Entertainment. However, I must speak in defence of those Heroick People, who stood up for Liberty against Tyranny, to the last Minute or Extremity. Their Memory will be sweet to Posterity, and stand recorded as a prodigious Example of Bravery; when the Name or Title of some others will be Shadow'd over with thick Vails,

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or mention'd with the utmoſt Abhorrence. I could dwell upon this Point for ſome time, not to delight me, but to ſhew the Averſion I have to ſee any thing that is Noble or Great in Men baſely betray'd or abus'd.

Art. XC. I cann't have a better Introduction for this new Article, than the Continuation of the Virtuoſo's Scheme. Philoſophers ſay, They have ſeen thro' new-invented Glaſſes Shoals of ſmall Monſters, taking their Paſtime in a Vial of Vinegar, after it has been ſet in the Sun for ſome time. Others ſpeak of Myriads of Beings that float in thoſe little Seas of Juices, contain'd in the ſeveral Veſſels of an Irrational Body. There is indeed abundance of Curioſity to be obſerv'd in the Shapes and Movements of Inſects, when they are alive, and in the Diſſection of their Parts, after they are dead. But to ſearch into the Actions of ſome Men that are all Cheat and Deluſion, preſents very dark Objects. Here I ſee valiant Soldiers and devout Prieſts ſent to Gaols, and into Exile, by their unparallel'd Practices, or want of performing their moſt Solemn Engagements.

The Accounts out of *Spain* aſſure me, That beſides the military Perſons carry'd Priſoners from *Barcelona* to *Alicant* for pretended Rebellion, four Monks have been convey'd to other Priſons, for Preaching to the Inhabitants, to fight for the Security of their Privileges and Eſtates. The Perſecution does not ſtop here, twenty other Clergy-men and Friers are alſo baniſh'd out of *Catalonia* their native Country, only becauſe they pleaded for holding out the City, according to the Tenour of their Oath made to their Liege Lord.

Upon Advice juſt brought me from the City of *Barcelona*, all Eccleſiaſtical Perſons concern'd (as they call it) in the Rebellion, are order'd to depart that Place in 24 Hours, the Principality of *Catalonia* in 8 Days, and all the Dominions of *Spain* in a Fortnight. No Act of Cruelty can equal or exceed Scenes of this Dye. Treaties for carrying on a War offenſive and defenſive, are firm Bonds, and cannot be cancell'd, without the mutual Conſent of all Parties concern'd, or committing the greateſt breach of Faith.

For this very Act the *Turks* once upbraided *Lewis* II. King of *Hungary*: That Prince and the Infidels having newly made a Peace, the *Hungarians*, by the Inſtigation of the Pope, broke it, and came with a great Army and ſurpriz'd the *Turks*, who had disbanded moſt of their Troops. Sultan *Solyman* their Emperor ſeeing the *Hungarian* Forces in full march towards him, he ſpread open the Inſtrument ſign'd by the King of *Hungary* and the Port, and looking wiſhfully up towards Heaven, ſaid, *If thou art the Saviour of the Chriſtians, do* Mahomet *and his Followers Juſtice this Day*, or Words to the ſame Effect. And as the Hiſtory ſays, the Infidels with few Troops defeated the Chriſtians numerous Army, killing 22000 Men on the Spot; and the young King in his Flight was ſwallow'd up in a Quagmire.

Tho' the diſpirited *Catalans* are now reduc'd, and many of them caſt into Deſpair, yet they have this Anſwer, for their appealing to the Holy Jeſus for Juſtice: Thoſe Perſons in *Great-Britain*, who were the Authors of all their Wrongs, are dropt like proud *Lucifer*, from their high Spheres of pompous Grandeur; they are now the Scorn of all Men of Vertue or Wit. May this Portion, or Death, ever be the Lot of all Truce-breakers.

Art. XCI. When I read with Intention what I have minuted down, of the Diſcoveries that are made to me every Day, relating to the Miſcarriages in the Treaſury, and other Robberies committed in the State, I cannot but be of Opinion, That the *Britons* were diveſted of all Thought, or concerned in the very Fact, who plead in favour of the late Practitioners in the Council. It is told to me, with great Certainty, That above Two Millions of Money are actually wanting in the Exchequer, already diſcover'd. In one Article it is alledg'd againſt them, That out of the Fifteen Hundred Thouſand Pounds reckon'd by that Miniſtery to be laid out in the Expedition to *Spain*, a third Part of that Caſh is put into private Pockets, or gone no Body knows where. I believe this Article is no Fiction, and that I ſhall live to ſee it, with many others attended with as little Honeſty, made out to the Face of the World by Publick Authority.

I have other Accounts that give very concurring Circumſtances of great Abuſes, in abundance of Inſtances, which I paſs over in Silence, leſt I ſhould exceed due Bounds. Let none ſay I am miſtaken in any of my Charges, till they have prov'd it, or can give better Reaſons, why it is not ſo, than I do that it is: If I am out in One Particular by miſtake, I am right in Twenty to One for it, to atone for that Offence.

Art. XCII. To look back from the Nativity of Time, I can ſcarce repeat ſo many counterfeit Acts perform'd by a Court-Party, as I have receiv'd Abſtracts of, ſince the Demiſe of the Queen. To inlarge upon every Particular, would throw me into an immenſity of Buſineſs for a whole Year. It would be like Draughts in my Book of Viſions, where I have plac'd Models of the vaſt Work of moſt created Beings, and trac'd thro' the intricate Mazes of what Nature has thought fit to lay in our ſight, if we will be ſo curious or nice as to enquire into the Secret; which would take up abundance of Time to fix them in Order, or to name the Character or Inſtinct ingrafted in every moving Creature, or the Uſe and Virtue of every Tree or other Vegetable.

The Objects I am now upon, require none of all this Trouble or diligent Search to underſtand; they are too viſible. We ſee the ſad Effects they preſent or at leaſt threaten. The Diſpute between the Emperor and the *Dutch* about the Barrier in the *Netherlands*, is one notable Inſtance of the ill Management of the late Adminiſtration.

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Had the Councils of *Great-Britain* kept close to Solemn Alliances, this Debate would never have come on: The Emperor, the Crown of *England*, and the States of *Holland*, had continu'd as they were in one Interest, or as one strong Body, to resist the old Enemy, upon the Violation of any Article.

To mention all the fatal Consequences that may attend the Controversy upon that Head now on foot, if not prevented by the Mediation of our Soveraign, this Treatise could scarce contain them.

All the Art of Humane Invention cannot strike out the Stain of this, and many other like Particulars; it will remain till Time enters its Original Abyss, and is lost in the unlimited Tracts of Eternity.

Art. XCIII. At present I call for no new Schemes to be brought to me. I can draw from almost every Step taken by late Privy-Counsellors and Senators particular Inscriptions or Motto's, fit to be hung up in every Subject's Chamber or Closet, as an Advice or Pattern, to vote for or against those Members that sate in late Parliaments: If you commit a Mistake now, it is your own Fault, I have set their Actions exactly forth; the Darkness they appear in is no delight for me to tell, or is it beautiful to present.

I have enter'd into strict Searches after what is doing in Foreign Parts, among the *Roman* Powers: If I can depend upon some Advices sent from *Rome* to other Catholick Courts in *Europe*, there are several Leagues or Treaties propos'd to be enter'd into, that will, if sign'd and executed, strangely weaken the whole Protestant Interest in the Christian World. It will cut asunder or contract the very Nerves that tie together our Holy Reformed Establish'd Church, of which I am and ever was a Member, but not a fallen Branch, or one of the *False Brethren.*

What is the first Spring that set this grand destructive Wheel to work, in order to make such an Alliance between all the *Roman* Princes and States? It is the raising our Enemy's Power, and the giving away our own. This is to be seen in the Loss of *Spain* and the *West-Indies*, in permitting *France* to go on with the Canal of *Mardyke*, in taking no care to secure the Liberties of the poor *Huguenots*, and many other Points too numerous to recite, or insist upon.

Art. XCIV. To range over all the Records in the habitable World, is a Task that none of our modern Writers ever attain'd to: Had any one Time for the Work, or Patience to go thro' it, I believe that the Accounts taken out of the main Body of those Manuscripts, would not afford so compleat a History of Variety, or Acts of Delusion, as I could give of the Practices us'd to bring about Ruin to our State, at the end of the last Reign by the Ministery.

Some time before the two last Elections for Members to serve in the House of Commons, this Device was made use of; A

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ſtrict Charge was given to many of the Receivers of the Land-Tax, Collectors of the Exciſe and Duty upon Leather; alſo to the Supervisors and Officers of both ſorts of the Window-Office, to make Intereſt to obtain Gentlemen to ſit in thoſe Parliaments entirely againſt the Statutes of the Realm for the Proteſtant Succeſſion. This was done by Bribery, or other indirect Practices in every County throughout *Great-Britain*. I ſpeak of it, to prevent the Old Game from being play'd any more by the Party; if it is, that it may be detected, or the Authors puniſh'd: I am entirely for a Free Parliament, and for Patriots to ſtand up in Vindication of the King's Prerogative, to call to an Account, thoſe that drew up the Peace, that adviſ'd the Queen to it, and that took Bribes to procure the Signing the Treaty of Commerce with *Spain*; ſuch Members are wanted, to fix our unhing'd Conſtitution, to ſettle Trade, to employ the Poor, and to do other Acts that may bring to Life again what late Councils have been pleas'd to ſacrifice to their capricious Fancy. This is all I plead for, or would have done.

Art. XCV. I was lately viſited by two Gentlemen, who have an extraordinary Stock of Wit, and never fail to entertain with variety of Subjects; whether they had been in Company with the Earl of *Ox——d*, the Lord *B——ke*, or the Author of the *Examiner*, I know not: They were at this time upon very intricate Thoughts, and ſeem'd eager to carry their Diſcourſes into ſome Cabinet-Secret; which at firſt a little ſurpriz'd me. Then they began to argue ſo excellently upon the Original of Plots, that they gave me many fine Idea's of the Nature and Cauſe of them.

"I have (ſays one) divided the Intrigues of the laſt four "Years Reign, and ſtill open'd them, and ſtill diſcover new "Products of Deceit. He brought in as a Pattern the Band-Box Plot; in which were curious Devices, or ſmall Miracles enclos'd one within another. This Scheme, he ſaid, was contriv'd in the dark Cellar of one of the chiefeſt Men then in Power, by the Craft of a Reverend Dean, to blow up the Character of the Whigs, not the Perſon of the Lord High-Treaſurer of *Great-Britain*, as ſome would have it to be.

This Piece of contriv'd Treaſon made a great Noiſe in the World: The News went to *Rome*, *France* and *Spain*, where Papers Printed by Authority ſpoke much of the Deſign, as if it was laid to deſtroy one or more of the Queen's beſt Privy-Counſellors, in order to bring the Old Miniſtery into Power again.

I challenge all the Aſtrologers or Doctors of the Black Art that ever liv'd, could they be rais'd out of their Charnel-Houſes, to deviſe or tell me of ſuch ſtrange Inventions hid within the compaſs only of a ſmall Band-Box; if they cannot, this Piece of State-Policy, I think, ought to be engrav'd on a Monument erected for that Purpoſe, that the Fame of it may

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ſtand . ll the Sun, the Moon, and all the other Planets drop down from their lofty Orbs, and ſink in Darkneſs, or are burnt up with conſuming Flames. I am for having this trifling Strategem perpetuated upon Braſs, that it may be read after all our preſent Records are ſully'd and defac'd by Age, to ſhew the little Shifts made uſe of in our time to raiſe a Fortune or a Name of Honour.

Art. XCVI. To infuſe Spirit into pure Matter of Fact is a hard Task; yet if it is not done, the Reader is apt to ſleep, or turn his Thoughts upon ſome other Object. To awaken the Senſes, I'll write of the ill-plac'd Humours of ſome Perſons, repreſenting a formal Prelude to their Vanity, that if any pretend, Man is the only Being capable of receiving Reaſon; there are other Creatures that have glorious *Idea's* of Sorrow, Joy, and accidental Paſſions, and that are immediately, upon any ſuddain Surprize, tranſported from Pleaſure to Pain: For ſome Animals are mightily concern'd at the loſs of any Being that they have been long acquainted with; or when they ſee their Off-ſpring taken away: Upon ſuch Occaſions, they ſhew an Appearance of Concern, as if they would (were it poſſible) faint or ſhed Tears at the ſad Misfortune.

This Obſervation I make, that late Counſellors may go to the Schools of Irrational Creatures, and learn out of thoſe Lectures their own Diſorders, by comparing their irregular Conduct, with the Regularity of the Animals.

I am ſo plain to bring in this ſort of Compariſon, ſince there's a great Noiſe made of his Majeſty's Memorial, which Mr. *Prior* deliver'd to the *French* King relating to *Dunkirk*, and the new Canal at *Mardyke*: This excellent Declaration of our Soveraign, that contains much Truth, and has in it many Points of great Weight, is by ſome call'd Trifling and Inſignificant: But the *French* King's Anſwer to the ſaid Memorial is counted by them an extraordinary Compoſition, full of Matter and Strength of Argument, that entirely overthrows all our Prince lays down in Defence of his own Right, or the Nation's Security.

To make but ſhort Reflections, I have ſeen many beautiful Deſcriptions disfigur'd, and others that ought to be ſtruck out in Oblivion, ſet off by Art, with the Line of Majeſty in the Face of them. It is no new Device to paint brown Objects fair, wrinkled Hands or Foreheads ſmooth or lovely. Cheats were become the Practice, or admir'd.

Art. XCVII. They who obſerve the Motion of ſome Birds that float on the Water, will find great Senſe and Fidelity in them: I have ſeen young Swans ſunning themſelves on a Rock: About an Hour after, thoſe Animals have been rolling upon the River, ballaſted with Sand in the Fold of their Wings, and afterwards landed by the help of their Mother: They have upon her departure, waited on the Shore a whole Day for her Return; and tho' they were but few Weeks old, have had ſo much

much Knowledge or Constancy, as not to go with any other of their Kind; or to joyn in Company with them. These beautiful Creatures, after they had stay'd a great while for their Parent, she deserted and left them to be taken Captives by an Enemy.

This Emblem I produce to bring in the hard Fortune of the present King of *Portugal*: He was always faithful to his Ally the *English*, tho' the *French* King often offer'd him great Advantages to break off his Engagements with them. That Prince is now forsaken, not by any Defeat his Ally met with in War, so as he could not be any longer supported, but by perfidious Dealings; the Prospect of his Affairs is Melancholy. It is but lately that the whole Kingdom of *Portugal*, upon the taking of *Barcelona*, was threaten'd with an Invasion, by the Troops sent from that Siege: If the Storm should blow over, it is not to be ascrib'd to the *English*, who left him like the poor Swans in the Fiction to shift for himself.

Art. XCVIII. Every Article calls for change of Matter; there is said to be in a Nobleman's Study at *Naples*, a Manuscript brought from *Egypt*, in the time of the old *Roman* Emperors, that gave an Account of two Temples, one call'd, *The Temple of Wealth*, the other *That of Penury*. Upon some Revolution in the Government, *The Temple of Wealth*, which was richly adorn'd, was rifled of all its beautiful Ornaments, and the fine Images of Brass and Marble were carry'd away, and set up in *The Temple of Penury*.

Whether the Story of these Temples is real Fact, or the Direction of my Pen, it is of no Moment for any to enquire about; since it truly presents the State of *Great-Britain* and *France*, before and after the Peace.

England was look'd upon Five Years ago, to be a powerful Nation: Her Arms were Victorious; her Soveraign prescrib'd Laws to the Enemy, and had in near View the Prospect of gaining for herself and Allies the Riches of the *Spanish West-Indies*, with many other high Advantages.

At that time *France* was known to decline in her Strength and Glory. In Eight Years Reign of a Woman, his most Christian Majesty's Grandeur was Eclips'd, his Coffers sounded empty; he lost Cities, Towns and whole Provinces. His Subjects were reduc'd to Extremity; he like a vanquish'd Conqueror that had been often beaten out of the Field of Battel, dreaded being pursu'd, and taken by his Brave Enemy flush'd with Victory.

This, I think is an exact Prospect of *Great-Britain* and *France*, when the former Ministery were chang'd, and the late one call'd to the Helm.

I'll now draw the Scene of what both Kingdoms were, at the Exit of the Earl of *Oxford*, the Lord Chancellour *Harcourt*, and other Counsellors. *Great-Britain* against her Will, is now oblig'd to hold to the fatal Treaty of *Utrecht*: Money, the Sinews

news of War is wanting; she has by her Folly stript herself of much Glory and Honour.

France is become the Rival, what we have lost, she has gain'd; it is Policy in her to court our Friendship, she has won the Prize: Ships come home loaded from the *South-Sea* into her Harbours; her Vessels of War and Privateers are at liberty to seek after Pirates. It is said they have lately taken one or two Prizes worth Three or Four Millions.

What I pray, is the occasion that our Nation, like the *Temple of Wealth*, is become poor, and the Treasure carry'd into the *Temple of Penury*, I mean *France*? The Answer is soon made, the Enemy's Ministers of State were Loyal to their Soveraign, Faithful to their Country, and true to their Fellow-Subjects, in drawing up and executing Treaties for the Publick Advantage: Our Statesmen were guided by contrary Rules or Ends, to fill private Treasuries.

Am I upbraided for this Article? Shew me the Man to contradict it with one solid Argument; call Names they may, run into Rage, hiss as a Serpent, say it is a Lye; all that only betrays Guilt, and the Figure of Criminal Lunaticks, State-Projectors, or what else they please to be styl'd.

Art. XCIX. I cann't forget an Essay I writ in my Youth upon the first Original or Birth of Nature; I want it now for a Simile; It sets forth how the Earth was form'd in the Womb of the rude and black *Chaos*, amidst Heaps of confused Matter, how she came to break through the Bars of that dark Dungeon, in which her scatter'd Particles were confin'd, and by what means she shooted out into a free Region: How her Parts were brought to a perfect Shape, how she proceeded every Minute, in her insensible Growth; how her Substance was receiv'd, and distributed to every Part in her obscure Prison; how Fire, Air, Earth and Water were order'd to their several Stations, with an agreeable Symmetry, and how they plac'd themselves in their distinct Chambers, according to their respective Levity and Gravity, how strict an Alliance was made between them, and how at last she came to assume all her Light and Beauty.

This Draught falls in with the late Change; I call it no other than a new Creation or Birth of Things. *Great-Britain* is brought out of the fear of a Bondage, worse than *Egyptian* Darkness; I already see the Appearance of Day-break from behind the dark Clouds gather'd in the State, and all our Affairs recovering to their first Original; out of the Confusion or Disorders they were in; and they are forming into the same beautiful Frame, as in the time of Queen *Elizabeth*, who was call'd, *The Mother of afflicted Kingdoms and distressed States*; a Title she then bore from her own Merits. In that Reign the *Spanish* Invasion was defeated; the Invincible Armado burnt, sunk, or driven back in Disgrace: The *Romans* were oblig'd to bow the Standard to that Female Monarch; Then Plots were

defeated by the High Officers of the Crown, not conceal'd or carry'd on by the Miniſtery, (as they lately were) or encourag'd by any but profeſs'd Papiſts, Vaſſals to the bloody Tyrant Queen *Mary*: Then there were no High-Church *Romans*, to plead in defence of a Pretender againſt a Proteſtant Succeſſor.

I cann't but be of Opinion, that many of our Fiery Zealots, upon Reading this Article, will burn the Memorial, or become Converts. To oblige them to do one of the two Acts: I'll amuſe them for a while with a Story entirely Fact, in relation to the Proceedings againſt Madam *Douglas* of *Chertſey* in *Surrey*. After ſome hir'd Ruffians had committed all manner of Violence in Words to her Perſon, and Waſte upon her Eſtate, for refuſing to give Money to the Bonefire on the Day the Peace was proclaim'd, the hot Gentlemen in the County ſet on the Villains to Indict that Lady at the Aſſizes, for ſaying, *The Peace with* France *was ſcandalous*: The famous Grand-Jury, being of the *Romiſh* Complexion, found the Bill againſt her. Here comes in the Juſtice of the Cauſe as matters went then: They that did the Outrage, though brought in guilty by the late Lord Chief Baron *Ward*, went off without Fine or any other Puniſhment, under the Protection of one or two Members of the Privy-Council. Theſe mean-ſpirited Animals and their little trifling Actions, made uſe of to ſupport a tottering Cauſe, I cannot but mention; though I own they are not worth a Thought. I ſpeak of it in Vindication of the Lady, who had no ill Deſign in what ſhe ſaid. As for my part, I look'd upon all Perſons to be both Wiſe and Bold, that then durſt ſay, *The late Peace was a Felonious One, or drawn up by the Pen of a Traytor.*

Art. C. I have of my own Writing a Tract of the Nature of the Sun, it preſents that Luminous Body to be of a purer Subſtance than groſs Matter, and compos'd of Particles which never ſwimm'd in the Flouds that were diſpers'd in the Regions of Darkneſs: It ſpeaks of its being advanc'd into the unknown height of the Firmament, and running through the vaſt Regions of its limited Circuit, with its Progreſs, the multitude of Creatures it forms into Life and Shape by its Heat, without the mutual Correſpondence of different Sexes.

Upon my Review of this Piece, I thought it perfectly delineated the great Light that lets us into the dark Secrets of State newly diſcover'd, by the confeſſion of ſome lately employ'd at Court. Their Impeachments have given me wonderful Notions of what was reſolv'd to be done, if the Eye of Heaven had not detected the Plot. This kind of Influence (for I look upon it to be a very bright one) has driven away the Dangers that threaten'd the State, and put new Life and Vigour into the Heart of every faithful Subject: More than all this, it has ſerv'd to diſperſe the Monſters of Darkneſs, that infected the Conſtitution.

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Here follows one of the black Spots now vaniſh'd, ſome Months ago, ſeveral Jacobite Meetings were held in *Spittle-Fields*, *Weſtminſter*, *Southwark* and other Places in and about *London*, beſides thoſe ſwarms of them in the Country. At many of theſe Aſſemblies, they us'd Prayers of their own making, and publickly Pray'd for the Pretender, by the Name of King *James* III.

The Meeting of *Roman* Catholicks to perform their own Way of Worſhip, I am no Enemy to, Perſecution I abhor; but Plotters and Hypocrites, they are Idols I cannot away with or excuſe; ſince ſome of the latter went on the 11th of *October* laſt, in the Night, to *College-Green* at *Dublin*, and there like little ſpiteful Animals ſwell'd with Revenge, defac'd the Statue erected in Memory of King *William*. Theſe Men act againſt all Order, Diſcipline, or Law; there are no Rules of Honour or Faith in their Deſigns or Councils: For I am ſure none but Perſons diveſted of Vertue or Truth, can be guilty of offering Violence to a Monument or a Picture, that only preſents the Likeneſs of an Enemy that is bury'd in Darkneſs, or lies hid in Obſcurity.

Art. CI. Whether there are ſuch artificial Draughts in the World, as I am now going to enter, I leave it to the Reader to judge: I bring them in as Parables. The Copies are ſo perfectly drawn, that they ſeem to be pencill'd out by fine Artiſts. It is a vaſt Scroll of Parchment painted over with Stars: In the midſt of the Scene appear Ten Lamps that ſet the whole Region in it all on a Flame: Near to that are the Figures of Two Bright Spirits that endeavour to extinguiſh the Fire, but cann't do it: By them are great Numbers of beautiful Objects coming out of an Orb of Light: Underneath the Hemiſphere, the Moon with the reſt of the Planets are preſented ſhooting forth of their Houſes, and diſputing very earneſtly which of them ſhall be the Leader of the Company: Then comes forth of a Chamber a crown'd Soveraign ſurrounded with all the Emblems of Majeſty, to adjuſt that Difference or Ceremony.

This Repreſentation very well ſuits late and preſent Affairs: I'll give a Key to unlock part of the Myſtery. About the beginning of *September* laſt, the Lords of the Regency at *London*, having taken into Conſideration the late and former Behaviour of Sir *Conſtantine Phipps*, Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, with reſpect to the Choice of Magiſtrates for the City of *Dublin*, and other Matters, which had even brought that Kingdom to its primitive State; I mean in the Reign of King *James* II. or a little before the late bloody Maſſacres in that Kingdom; their Excellencies reſolv'd to remove both him and the Lord Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, Primate of *Ireland*, from the High Station of Lords-Juſtices.

Before this News of their Removal arriv'd at *Dublin*, the ſaid Sir *Conſtantine Phipps*, and the Privy-Council under his Direction

or Conduct, had drawn up an extraordinary Representation, to gain the Cry of the mad Rabble fond of Popery; the said Representation is artfully contriv'd to deceive: It consists of plausible Reasons why they could not comply with the late Order they had receiv'd from *London*; being in Substance, I. Because the allowing the City of *Dublin* to choose the Magistrates, was derogatory to the Prerogative of the Crown. II. By reason that the same might prove dangerous to the Church as by Law establish'd. III. Because they could not do it in Conscience.

These false Colours or Glosses avail'd them nothing the Lords-Justices of *England* apparently saw their Intention thro' the whole Cloud of Mysteries; they knew it was only a heap of High-Church Cant, crowded together in fine Words to hide Designs as dismal as Eternal Shades; upon sight of which Instrument, the said Lords-Justices voted the same to be *frivolous*, *scandalous*, &c. Had the Queen liv'd a little longer, this Loyal Gentleman, Sir *Constantine Phipps*, would have been advanc'd to the Place of Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, or Lord Chancellor of *Great-Britain*.

Good God! what a desperate Pass were Things come to, and just upon the Point of being executed! All Matters were ripe for Ruin or Sword; and as in my Allegory, our Affairs were set on a Flame, the small Number of true Patriots out of Power, were not able to extinguish the Fire, had not the King come in as the last Reserve and sav'd us. The Council and Parliament, which I compare to the Moon and Planets, were in dispute for the Preheminence, and which Party should be the Leader. The King has now settled that Debate between them, by the Change of the Ministery, and his Intention to call a new Parliament. Our Constitution was thus all in Confusion, ready to rent asunder. I look'd upon Matters to be in such a desperate Condition just before the late Revolution, as I shall when I see the Globe of the Earth in its last Agony, and the whole Creation dropping into Pieces, or when the Stars, those great Worlds, lose their Light and fall into Nothing, or are going to hide in secret or everlasting Obscurity.

Art. CII. It is as impossible for me to give a light into all the late Schemes or Contrivances, as it would be for a Blind Man to cut a Statue like himself, or for an Infant to run a Race with one that is Swift in Motion.

No, some of the Actings are so hidden or intricate, that they are pass'd my Depth to fathom: They are like the Mysteries that lye bury'd in the Sea, or in the low Caverns of the Earth; yet this I know, they have the stamp of Treason or Injustice fixt upon every Piece of their Workmanship; some more, some less perfect.

Here follows one for an Example or Pattern to set off the rest of their extraordinary Draughts. Upon the Demise of the Queen,

Queen, many *Scotch* Gentlemen, disaffected to his Majesty, in several Parts of *North-Britain* mounted on Horse-back with their Sons and Servants, all well arm'd with Fusils, Swords and Pistols, and went towards the High-lands, to see if there was any thing to be done for the Restauration; but finding nothing stirring, most of them return'd to their Houses: On the other hand, some of the High-landers took that Opportunity to come down into the *Low-Countries* upon the same Account, and being equally disappointed, they retir'd to their Homes; without doing any other Mischief than (according to their old Custom) to drive away some of their Neighbours Cattel, and to curse Fortune for being so cruel a Mistress, in disappointing their Hopes, or destroying their intended Plots of Rebellion.

This was one beginning of the Jacobites and Non-Jurors Loyalty to King *George* in *Scotland*, upon his first being Proclaim'd their Soveraign at *London*.

Art. CIII. It is worth any Man's while to go into the Fields, or in the Woods, to be instructed in the new Arts of Policy practis'd by some very mean Creatures, of no note in the Histories of learned Authors, that confine themselves as Prisoners either to their Books or the Town. I am for taking Models from the first Original Copies, be they never so insignificant, every Piece is a little Library to me, fill'd with admirable Rarities or new Inventions: I have abundance of them upon the File, I'll bring in one of the most inconsiderable of Beings, that is condemn'd and trod under Foot, without Sorrow or Pity.

I observ'd at a Tomb, that a Company of Worms had with great skill and dexterity laid Siege to the Coffin of a rich Miser, and made above a Hundred Breaches in his Winding-Sheet. No People well vers'd in the Trade of War, could have carry'd on their Approaches with more Silence and prosperous Successes than they had done; the manner of digging their hollow Caverns was admirable.

The several turns of Action of these multitudes of Worms, put me in mind how judiciously the Enemies to the Constitution work'd their Way through many dark Winding Labyrinths; and though they were often lost and intangled among the secret and By-Alleys, they were constrain'd to pass through; yet they still go on pursuing their Way.

Though there were no Preparations making in *France* for an Invasion, upon notice of the Queen's Illness, yet the Party could not be silent or quiet; What is infus'd in the Thoughts by Custom, cannot be driven out: For Sir *John Maccelean*, and Sir *Duncan Campbel*, after King *George* was Proclaim d, appear'd in the *West-Highlands*, with a numerous Train of Friends and Servants. Upon which the Governour of Fort *William* sent out a Detachment of about a Hundred Men, in order to intercept them; upon sight of those Troops, the Rebels rode off towards *Locklorn* in *Argyleshire*, some of them made a Visit to

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the Earl of *Broadalbin*, whom the disaffected look'd upon as their Chief, but an old infirm Man; who upon the first News of his Majesty's being Proclaim d at *London*, retir'd to his Castle of *Kailhorn*, built in the middle of a Loch or Lake, on an inaccessible Rock, and defended with some Cannon, so that none but Friends can enter it. This impracticable Place he design'd to secure for his pretended Soveraign.

The Two above-named Gentlemen Sir *John Maccelean* and Sir *Duncan Campbel* were the Persons that procur'd and presented the Highlanders Address, levell'd against the Duke of *Argyle*, for which notable Piece of Service, one of them lately receiv'd the Honour of Knighthood.

With concern I speak it, such Men as these well affected to the *Romans* were rewarded with Places under the Government, or Titles of Honour; if they could invent by black Calumny any Speeches or Votes to stain the Character of Persons, that were in the Interest of the *Hanover*-Succession, or oppose the Restauration by Word or Writing.

Art. CIV. Here's an Act that perfectly sets forth a Resolution taken to dethrone our Soveraign immediately after he came to the Crown. At *Aberdeen* the Pretender was Proclaim'd by the Name of King *James* VIII. the Night before the Proclamation was made for his present Majesty.

To prevent the latter, some of the Disaffected to the Establishment set Guards in the Road, and robb'd the Post-Boy of his Mail four times successively, which delay'd it Twelve Days. This is but some part of late Insurrections and Rebellions, to perfect what has been laying in Secret, ever since Queen *Anne* came to the Throne; but in particular, what has been aim'd at from the change of the Ministery in 1710: Since that time the Work has gone on swift and with good Success: One stroke or two more with their hasty Pencil, (if it had not been prevented) would have finish'd the whole Draught or Picture of Grand Tyranny or Slavery.

Art. CV. In *Scotland* shouts of Joy were heard, to be made in Taverns and at private Cabals, upon the Report being spread, that the Pretender, on the News of the Queen's Death, had left *Lorrain*, and was coming to *Paris* to consult his most Christian Majesty about the Grand Affair. Afterwards one of those Gentlemen Mr. *Bannearman*, Brother to the Laird of *Elsick*, with a numerous Company furnish'd themselves with Masks, went into the Streets, and Proclaim'd King *James* VIII. drunk his Health, and made great Rejoycings: Their Servants fir'd Muskets and Pistols repeated several times. This was in the Night, the approach of Day dispers'd them like the Spirits of Darkness, till the Evening came on again, when they appear'd as before, roaring like the wild Revels of Drunkards or Lunaticks, distracted for what cannot be reach'd at or possess'd.

Art. CVI. I think my Employ at present, is like a Man counting the Stars, the more he casts up, he sees a greater Number

ber ſtill behind to reckon. Upon the Magiſtrates Proclaiming King *George* at *Aberdeen* in *Scotland*, the well-affected made at Night Bonfires and Illuminations; at which a Rabble of Jacobite Boys, being undoubtedly ſet on by their Parents, went through the Town, flung Stones at the Windows of the Loyal Party; whereupon one of the laſt was ſo enrag'd, that he fir'd a Piece loaded with ſmall Shot out of the Caſement, and ſhatter'd the Arm of the Son of Mr. *Middleton*, Brother to a Colonel of that Name, who is a Member of Parliament. I pity the Misfortune of the Youth, as being an Object fit for Pardon; yet the Perſon that wounded him, is not to be charg'd with any Crime: The Houſe was his Fort, and being attack'd, the Law of Nature intitles a Man to make Defence, by force of Arms, or to get off by a Treaty.

Their Excellencies the Lords-Juſtices at *London*, hearing that the King's Authority was thus in ſeveral Places audaciouſly diſown'd, with the Publick Face of Rebellion, diſpatch'd Orders to the Lord Advocate and Sollicitor General, to proſecute according to Law, the Perſons concern'd in the Proclaiming of the Pretender, or in the Riot. The Lords-Juſtices alſo immediately gave Directions, to ſecure his Majeſty's principal Enemies, or ſuch as were moſt ſuſpected to be ſo. Accordingly the Duke of *Gordon* was confin'd to the Town of *Edinburgh* on his Parole; his Son the Lord *Huntley* to his Houſe in the *North*, and his Son-in-Law to his Caſtle of *Drummond*.

Art. CVII. I believe the Cry of the Enemy will never ceaſe, till ſome ſevere Puniſhments are inflicted upon the Offenders. Clemency will never Convert them. The High Tories and Jacobites begun early to undermine the preſent happy Settlement; by renewing the Popular Noiſe *Of the Church being in Danger*. To confirm it, the *Poſt-Boy* in his Paper of the 21ſt of *Auguſt*, gave the *Roman* Agents the following Notice.

We have an Account (ſays he) from *Glaſgow*, " That upon " the News of her Majeſty's Death, the Mob roſe up in a tu- " multuous manner, and broke open the Epiſcopal Meeting- " Houſe, breaking down all the Pews, and carrying the Pul- " pit and Common-Prayer Book in Triumph through the " Town, and at length burnt them; although Mr. *Cockburn*, " the Miniſter, who uſes the *Engliſh* Liturgy there, did qualify " himſelf for the Government in the Terms of the Law, and " Pray'd for the Queen, and the Elector of *Brunſwick*, now " our King; which is more than can be ſaid of the Pres- " byterian Miniſters there, who enjoy the Benefices. This is " the only Riot that has been committed in *North-Britain* ſince " the Queen's Death; his Majeſty being proclaim'd in all " Places without any Tumult. The Epiſcopal Party every " where, according to their known Principles and Practices, " have continu'd very quiet and peaceable, not making Repri- " ſals, even in thoſe Places where they are much ſuperiour in " Number to the Presbyterians; as they are to them in *Glaſgow*.

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In all the Pieces I ever read, I ſcarce knew any ſo notorious as this, The Miniſter of this Non-Juror's Meeting-Houſe knowing of the Deſign, that his own Party had hir'd Perſons to break into the ſaid Houſe and commit Diſorders, purpoſely to lay the *Odium* upon the Presbyterians, retir'd out of the Town; tho' the Magiſtrates aſſur'd him, that both his Perſon and Meeting-Houſe ſhould be ſecur'd from all Injuries or Outrages. This Inquiry was made purſuant to an Order of the Lords of the Regency, by the Lord-Advocate, and Mr. Solicitor of *Scotland*. And farther, the Inſolence of the *Poſt-Boy* is remarkable, in regard, he ſays, in the above-mention'd Account, That none of the Epiſcopal Party gave the leaſt Diſturbance to his Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne, when they were frequent every Day, many of which, I have not room here to inſert.

Art. CVIII. Various are the Methods made uſe of to carry on the Devices of the Wicked; they are numerous and crowd in upon me like Swarms of Bees. Here's an original Piece of Policy. Several of the Enemies to the Government in *Scotland*, had appointed an Hunting-Match on Horſeback, in order to concert Matters about the Reſtauration, or ſome Secrets little inferior. The Lords of the Regency having Notice of it, forbid the ſame: The Excuſe was, That it was an old Cuſtom of the Gentry, and they had no other Deſign in it.

Sir *Donald Mac Donald* of *Slait*, the Chief of the *Mac Donalds*, one of the greateſt Clans in the *Highlands*, being moſt ſuſpected to favour the Pretender's Intereſt, Orders were ſent to apprehend him, which were ſo punctually executed, that he was ſurpriz'd by a Detachment of regular Forces in his own Houſe in *Perthſhire*; and on the 16th of *September*, committed Priſoner to the Caſtle of *Edenburgh*.

Orders were ſent at the ſame Time, to ſecure ſeveral other ſuſpected Perſons, particularly the Lord *Drummond*, but his Lordſhip made his Eſcape, and retir'd into the *Highlands*; he ſent the Reaſons of his Retreat to *London*, as unwilling to be a Priſoner.

The Earl of *Broadalbin* was in the Liſt of the ſuſpected Perſons, but the Caſtle where he retir'd ſecur'd him. Another Perſon ſuſpected, was Captain *Campbel* of *Glenderoul* a *Highland* Laird, and Enemy to the Duke of *Argyle*; who after having acted various Parts, and been an Evidence in the *Scotch* Plot, was at laſt become a Creature and ſecret Agent of the Earl of O——*d* late Lord Treaſurer, who gave him a Commiſſion to to raiſe an independent Company in the *Highlands*.

The Suſpicion the Lords of the Regency entertain'd of this Gentleman, was encreas'd by the Account they receiv'd from *Edenburgh*, *viz.* that he came thither Poſt from *London*, the Night before the Expreſs arriv'd of the Queen's Death: He went the very next Morning into the *Highlands* to put his ſecret Orders in Execution; He had liſted more Men than be-

long'd

long'd to his Company; and it is said, that he had Commissions to give out. On the 25th of *September* he was seiz'd, and guarded to *Edenburgh*, where he was committed to the common Gaol or *Tolbooth*.

Art. CIX. That Scroll of Parchment must be of a prodigious Length, unless the Accounts are set down in Figures, in which is summ'd up all the Money our bleeding and poor Nation has been rifled and cheated of. Bright Flames of Fire under a Furnace are not more clear to the Eye than this.

Among forty Ways and Means to exhaust the Wealth of the *Exchequer*, I shall produce one, The Earl of *Oxford* late Lord-Treasurer, had set up in *Scotland* a new Commission of Chamberlainry, which being only design'd as a Pretence to give Money for Secret-Service; the Earl of *M———r* recommended Sir *Hugh Paterson* his Brother-in-Law; and the Lord *Haddo*, eldest Son to the Earl of *Aberdeen*, Lord-Chancellor in King *James* II's Time, to be the two Commissioners; to each of whom the late Queen granted a Bill or Warrant of a thousand Pounds, payable by Mr. *Douglas* Receiver-General of the Tax.

Sir *Hugh Paterson* having first demanded the Payment of his Bill, the Earl of *Ila* Lord Justice-General interpos'd; rightly urging, "It was "pity so much Money should be given away at a Juncture, when the "Publick Service might require it; and especially to a Man shrewdly "suspected of Disaffection to the present Settlement. Nevertheless, Sir *Hugh Paterson* press'd hard for the Payment of his Bill; but the Earl of *Ila* effectually prevented it, by causing Brigadier *Wightman* then Commander in Chief, to enter a Protestation against the issuing of any Money, till the Troops that were in Motion every where, and wanted daily Subsistence were returned into their Quarters; and afterwards by procuring an Order from the Lords of the Regency at *London*, directed to the Duke of *Athole* Lord-Privy-Seal, for putting an immediate stop to all Grants and Privy-Seals of Queen *Anne*, that were not pass'd before her Death.

Besides the two Thousand Pounds before-mention'd, two other Persons had also each of them such a Bill of a Thousand Pounds granted by her Majesty; but the Payment of the whole four Thousand Pounds was stopt, and the Money still remains in the King's Coffers. I wish all the rest of the Cash had been sav'd by such well-laid Strategems, as were here contrived by one of our faithful Patriots of *North-Britain*.

To tell of all the Money given, by the Advice and Contrivance of the late Ministery, for Uses of no Interest to the Crown and Government, 'twould be an incredible Sum; so that my Calculation of Two Millions, I doubt not, will in the End prove to be a very moderate Account charg'd upon our State-Robbers.

Art. CX. If this Article will not let light into secret Mysteries, nothing can. I give Notice in Time, Jesuits or *Romish* Preachers are crept into our Establish'd Church, to destroy her. *They plead she is now vail'd in Sack-cloth, mourns under Oppression, and that an Eclipse is drawn over the Sacred Altar.* Such Words, I am sure, come from none but Monks, Popish Priests, or Men that want to bring Mass to be said in our Cathedrals.

At St. *Paul's* upon *Sunday* the 5th of *December* in the Morning, one of these Blazing Comets before a full Audience, out-did his Predecessor in Malice or Cunning. The Plot was closer laid, every Period was compact, to amuse the Vertuous or the Wise; the Scheme was something above the Capacity of the Vulgar.

By this Politick Way, he thought to raiſe Might and Power on his Side; by every Expreſſion, I ſaw he wanted to be made a State-Priſoner, or to be try'd in great Pomp by Lords and Commons, equal to the former *French* Zealot.

I am pleas'd, the Government has buried his Name in Darkneſs, without enquiring into his Perſon or Character; I purpoſely omit to mention who he is, to diſappoint the Monſter of his vain Hope. His Text was in *Micah* 7, 8. *Rejoice not againſt me, O mine Enemy, when I fall I ſhall ariſe, when I ſit in Darkneſs, the Lord ſhall be a light unto me.* He apply'd the Whole to the State of the Church. His Inſinuations I abhor; they ſerv'd to infuſe into the Minds of the People vile Principles or black Fears or Jealouſies.

Had I been in Sacred Orders, at the Moment I ſaw my Soveraign, my Religion, or my Country falling a Sacrifice to the *Romans*, or by the Hand of a Tyrant, I ſhould have taken that Text, and made the ſame Application, not elſe, to gain a Biſhoprick. Are we to hang our Harps on the Willows under a Proteſtant King, and to ſing the Songs of *Sion*, at the coming in of the Pretender? This is a Sort of a ſtrange Doctrine to me, not to be fathom'd or explain'd.

Theſe Subjects lately preach'd throughout the Kingdom, are deſign'd to throw the Nation into a worſe Convulſion than ever. I prove it, by ſeveral Letters ſent to me out of the Country and in Town, ſince the Publication of my laſt Treatiſe. They are fill'd with vile Inveteracy againſt the King's Perſon: The Writers very ſtrenuouſly maintain the Birth and Right of the Pretender to the *Britiſh* Crown and Dignity: Some of the ſaid Epiſtles conclude with what is to be my Portion or Lot, at the next Change.

One of theſe profound Oratours ſays, *The Whigs have been the main Obſtacle to keep out the Lawful Heir:* He calls it a Sort of Blaſphemy to oppoſe it, tho' the Prince is a *Roman*, and would ſettle that Religion in the State. This Divine pulls off the Mask, he is more open than the Generality are. Here is one part of the Intrigue in Hand to embrue us in Blood.

The next Grand Reaſon, theſe Men are ſo hot in their Zeal, to Plead, The Church now lies under Perſecution, *ſits in Darkneſs*, is oppreſs'd by our Soveraign or his Miniſtery; it is this, That the Hierarchy of *Rome* is at this Day in *Great-Britain* under much Trouble; that her Caſe is almoſt deſperate. There is no other Way left for them to work by, but to Thunder out Rebellion and Treaſon in the Pulpit, at Elections, in publick and private Converſations; without it, they know, our Church ſtands, and their Idolatry muſt be entirely extinguiſh'd.

The Party build all their late Hope upon this Foundation, that keeps them alive, or gives them Spirit. About the 20th of *Auguſt* laſt *N. S.* their Soveraign the Pretender call'd every Day a Cabinet-Council, to concert Methods for his Reſtauration: All at the Board were of Opinion, That one Part of *North-Britain*, and a third of *South-Britain* were abſolutely in his Intereſt: To confirm this, the Council then read over to their Royal Maſter, many Abſtracts of Letters and other Papers, of the Invitation and Promiſes made to the Court of St. *Germain* by the Subjects of King *George*.

After that, were produc'd ſix Copies, Intitled King *James* III's Declaration;

ration; two of which Manuſcripts, 'tis ſaid, were Penn'd at *London*: To pleaſe all, Paragraphs were taken out of every one of the ſaid Manuſcripts. At near 12 at Night on the 29th of the ſame Month, the ſaid Declaration was agreed upon and Sign'd; and Copies order'd to be Printed and diſpers'd throughout *Great-Britain* and other Parts of *Europe*; as it was very induſtriouſly executed, by the Numbers that appear Abroad.

It is a well-ſtudy'd Piece, there are fine Promiſes made to draw in the Mob, or to encourage Men of broken Fortunes to preſs hard for Biſhopricks or Places at Court, upon their new King's firſt Landing. The Church is to be ſav'd, Traytors are to be pardon'd, the Laws are to be maintain'd: The Words are Smooth, Soft and Eaſy; Poſſeſſion of the Throne is wanted upon any Terms, no Debts are ask'd to be paid, or Taxes mention'd to be levy'd; in ſhort, it is an admirably well contriv'd Plot, it can't but pleaſe all our late Peace-mongers.

Dr. *More*, Biſhop of *Ely*, few Days before his Death foretold all this; That learned and wiſe Prelate ſaw what was driven at with Might and Force.

I am ſure there is not a Man in the Iſland, who can make it out by one ſolid Argument, That the Eſtabliſh'd Church, the King, the Laws and Liberty of the Subject, are not all ſtruck at by every Word that reflects upon the preſent juſt Settlement.

Can any produce to me one firm Reaſon that the Court of St. *Germain* would ſo ſoon publiſh and diſperſe a Declaration abroad in the World, without a certainty of having all in their Intereſt, that now ſay, *Our moſt Holy Religion is in Peril?* Are there none to confute this? Then I have fairly deſcrib'd the Character of the *Britiſh* Malecontents, to the end they may be known or diſcover'd in every Company or Audience.

Great Oratours uſe to have at the Concluſion of their Speeches fine Eulogies, to give the Auditory a Taſte of their admirable Wit, and the pure Beauty that ſhin'd in their Performances: I can't for my Part, run into theſe rapturous Ecſtaſies towards the End of my Works. My Talent is to tell of real Matter of Fact; only a Word or two by Way of Preface to introduce it; in that there are requir'd no high Strains of Rhetorick, or nice Periods to ſet them off.

Certainly it is one of the moſt diſagreeable Tasks for an Author always to be gazing into Regions fill'd with Spirits of Iniquity, where blew Flames darken the blazing Tapers and Lamps, ſet in the great Abyſs one under another, hid in Obſcurity.

To uſe the Expreſſion, this has been my Employ of late, rich Scenes have been drawn from before my View, I have had no other Subject to inſiſt upon, but to ſpeak of Men that have been lodg'd in ſecret Chambers; laying Draughts of Plots, or odd Inventions that cannot be fathom'd. The following Article is a Confirmation of what I ſay, and will (if all Shame is not quite extinguiſh'd from the Party) throw them into Horror or Regret. It is the *Black-Liſt*, I mean, which I here preſent to the World, in the ſame Dreſs, as I find it in the *Memoirs concerning the Affairs of* Scotland.

Art. CXI. Some time after the *Scotch* had receiv'd three Letters, one from the *French* King, another from the Pretender, and a third from the Marſhal de *Torcy*, in the Year 1707, relating to the Invaſion for the Reſtauration; an Anſwer was given to the ſaid Letters, with a ſolemn

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Invitation to the Pretender, to come over and take upon him the Crown of *Scotland*, by the Title of King *James* VIII.

The Names of some of the Principal Persons that Sign'd the said Invitation are as follow,

The First Black L I S T.

Duke of *A*——*e.*	Lord *John D*——*d.*
Earl of *E*——*l.*	*Fatheringhame* of *Powrie.*
Earl of *S*——*e.*	*Lyon* of *Auchterhouse.*
Viscount *S*——*t.*	*Graham* of *Fintree.*
Lord *D*——*d.*	*Drummond* of *Logie.*
Lord *N*——*n.*	*Ogilvy* of *Boyne*, and others.

Now comes in a List of my own Drawing; most of the Persons nam'd in it were concern'd in the late Treason in *Scotland*, since King *George* ascended the Throne, by Assisting or Proclaiming the *Romish* Pretender as their Soveraign; the others are those that were engag'd in the first Plot.

The Second Black L I S T.

Duke of *P*——*th.*	Sir *John M*——*an.*
Duke of *G*——*d*	Sir *Duncan C*——*el.*
Earl of *M*——*n.*	Sir *Donald Mac. D*——*d.*
Earl of *B*——*ne.*	Colonel *H*——*es.*
C——of *E*——*l.*	Captain *C*——*el.*
Viscount *D*——*ce.*	Captain *St*——*on.*
Lord *Gr*——*n.*	Mr. *B*——*an.*
Lord *H*——*y.*	

There are many more Names that I have not room to insert.

To these two *Black Lists*, I shall add an Account of some Part of the Assistances promis'd by *France* to the Pretender in his Invasion upon *Scotland Anno Dom.* 1708, and on the Part of the Rebellious *Scots*, or other of the Queen's Subjects.

France promis'd a Fleet of Men of War and Transport-Ships, 10000 Men, 20000 Arms, with a great Quantity of Ammunition, and other Warlike Stores of all Sorts.

The disaffected People of *Scotland* and their Friends in *England* promised an Army of 30000 Men, the Votes of the *Scotch* Parliament in Favour of the Restauration; the Nobility and Gentry on Horseback, 2000 of the Queen's Troops to desert; the Guards to do Duty on the King's Person, the first Day he landed; the Equivalent-Money sent from *England* to be put into his Majesty's Hands, 5000 Suits of Soldiers Cloaths, Quarters for 10000 Men, a Fleet of *Dutch* Ships then in the Kingdom to be seiz'd, in which was a vast Quantity of Powder, Cannon, Small-Arms, &c.

I have here given as well as I can in the Compass allow'd me, a short Account of some few Particulars of the Proceedings of the last Ministery and Parliaments, with many other remarkable Heads of Practice; made use of to overturn our Settlement.

The Eye of All will now no longer wonder at my Attempt, since not one of my former Articles charg'd upon the Party, has as yet been answer'd; tho' one of the chief Leaders of the Tribe has vainly endeavour'd it, he is gone off with the utmost Confusion or Regret; his own Brethren are ashamed to own the Work. I here again challeng all their wise Virtuoso's, Antiquaries, Philosophers, &c. to deny with Reason or Proof, any one material Point in this Memorial.